THE BEAVER ARGUS.

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THE BEAVER ARGUS

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Communications on subjects of local or general interest are respectfully solicited. To insure attention favors of this kind must invariably be accompanied by the name of the author.

Letters and communications should be addressed to J. WEYAND, Beaver Pa.

Business Cards.

Jos. H. Greer, Architect, Mechanician and Engineer of Arts and Manufactures. Office and Residence, Rochester, Pa.

B. MULHEIM, dealer in Books, Stationery, Wall Paper, Carpets, Toys, &c. Store on Bridge Street, Bridgewater, Pa. Dec. 12, 1868.—1y

G. L. Eberhart. Civil Engineer and Surveyor, New Brighton, Pa. Surveys, Maps and Profiles made on short notice. [illegible]

JAS. CAMERON, Attorney at Law, Beaver, Pa. Office in the National Hotel building. Collections, &c., promptly attended to. sep19'68.ly.

Drs. Marquis & Cunningham, Practicing Physicians, Rochester, Pa. Office two doors east of Ankeny's Hotel. Prompt attention given to all calls. apr29'68.ly.

Beaver Seminary and Institute. Fall session opened September 8, 1868. This school so long and successfully conducted by Prof Taylor and able assistants, offers extensive course in the Classics, English and Music. For Catalogues address R. T. TAYLOR

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DENTISTS,
Rochester, Pa.,
Office in Beaver Station building. All work warranted. Prices moderate. Give us a call. Nov. 4, 1868.—1y.

Law Partnership.
J. H. CUNNINGHAM, E. P. KUHN.
CUNNINGHAM & KUHN.
Attorneys at Law. Office Third street, Beaver, Pa. sep16'ly.

Miscellaneous.

Industry Salt Company
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN
TABLE & COARSE SALT,
INDUSTRY, BEAVER CO., PA.,

All salt put up in good order and warranted to give satisfaction.

All orders promptly attended to.

S. R. BRIGGS, MANAGER. E. BLUNT, SEC. & TREAS. Sep16tf.

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Reinman, Meyran & Seidle,
No. 42 5th Avenue,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

This firm beg leave to inform their patrons and the public generally that they have just opened an immense stock of Goods, especially imported for the coming Holidays—comprising the richest and rarest designs in Fine Jewelry.

Pure Solid Silver Ware, Bronze in Groups and Statuettes, Diamonds, Pearls, Watches, Tea and Dinner Setts, Musical Boxes, French Clocks in Marble, Bronze and Alabaster Cases, Parian Ware in Groups and Statuettes, Silver Plated Ware in great variety, Paris Fancy Goods, Jewel Boxes, Gold and Silver Headed Canes, &c., &c.

NOTE.—Our connections with Eastern and Western manufacturers and our frequent visits to their markets enable us to sell goods in our line, either wholesale or retail at lower prices than any house west of New York. Dec30

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SUCCESSOR TO
SHALLENBERGER BROS.
DEALER IN
Fine Family Groceries.
Queensware, Hardware,
NAILS, WINDOW GLASS, WOOD AND WILLOW WARE, BACON, FISH, FLOUR, SALT, LIME.

COUNTRY PRODUCE taken in Exchange for Goods.

Goods Delivered Free of Charge in all the Villages.

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TRY THE
ALTA VELA PHOSPHATE.

IT IS COMPOSED PRINCIPALLY OF THE celebrated GUANO from
ALTA VELA.
Contains three per cent. of
AMMONIA!

An ample quantity to give activity (without injury to the vegetation, and a large quantity of soluble

Bone Phosphate of Lime,

Together with POTASH and SODA, the essential elements of a

COMPLETE MANURE.

The high estimation in which it is held by many thousand farmers who are using it in preference to other kinds, is a sure guarantee of its value. Price $56 per ton. Send for a pamphlet! Address—The Alta Vela Guano Company, 57 Broadway, New York.

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LINDSAY, STERRITT & EWER
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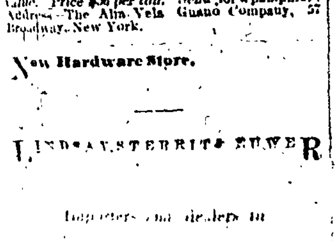

HARDWARE
—AND—
CUTLERY.

Entire New Stock just opened and will be offered to the trade at the
LOWEST EASTERN PRICES.
NEAR UNION DEPOT,
No. 337 LIBERTY STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

LAMPS, Glassware, and Chandeliers, all styles and qualities at the IRON CITY LAMP and GLASS WAREHOUSE. Dealers supplied at lowest wholesale rates. Non-Explosive Carbon Oil.
J. P. SMITH & CO.
Dec16 181 Liberty St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Ferry Boat Notice.—The public are hereby notified that the Ferry Boat running across the Ohio river at Vanport, is again making her regular trips, and will in the future, continue to do so. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited. E. BARNES.
Jan. 20, 1869.—3t

Miscellaneous.

CHARLES COALE,
HAS OPENED A STORE IN
NEW BRIGHTON,
TO WHOLESALE and RETAIL
WHITE LEAD,
LINSEED OIL,
GLASS, PUTTY,
BRUSHES, NAILS,
Mixed Paints,
Colors, in Oil and Dry,
Carbon Oil,
Boiled Oil,
Neat's Foot Oil,
Lard Oil,
Spirits Turpentine,
COACH BODY VARNISH,
COPAL VARNISH,
FURNITURE VARNISH,
DAMAR VARNISH,
SHELLAC AND
BLACK VARNISH,
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PICTURE FRAMES, (to order,)
LOOKING GLASSES,
Looking Glass Plates,
FRENCH AND
PLATE WINDOW GLASS,
FRENCH ZINC,
ENGLISH AND
GERMAN GLUE,
SAND PAPER, &c., &c.
His Terms are CASH on delivery of Goods.
Jan 1, 1869.

E. W. CLARK & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 35 South Third Street, Philadelphia.
GENERAL AGENTS
—FOR—
Pennsylvania and Southern New Jersey
OF THE NATIONAL
LIFE INSURANCE CO.,
of the United States of America.

The National Life Insurance Company is a corporation chartered by special Act of Congress, approved July 25, 1868, with a cash capital of $1,000,000, full paid.

Liberal terms offered to Agents and Solicitors, who are invited to apply at our office.

Full particulars to be had on application at our office, located in the second story of our Banking House, where circulars and pamphlets, fully describing the advantages offered by the Company may be had.

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No. 35 South Third St.
B. S. RUSSELL, Manager.

NOTICE.
NEW BAKERY
—IS—
J. C. WILSON'S OLD STAND,
Third St., Beaver, Pa.
JOS. M. REED,

Takes pleasure to inform his old friends that he is established in business at the above stand, where he will be glad to meet and accommodate them.

FRESH BREAD,
CAKES,
CRACKERS,
NUTS.
Confectionaries of all kinds.
NO. 1 FLOUR,
made from fall wheat, by the barrel, sack or at retail.
Jan. 6, 1869.

EXTRAORDINARY.
GRAND BALLOON ASCENSION,
IN BEAVER,
could not be more astonishing than the fact that
SIMON SNITGER & CO.
keep the best, largest and freshest stock of
GROCERIES, FLOUR, FEED, &c.
in Beaver county.

And although it takes gas to make a Balloon rise, you will find, if you visit their establishment that they don't have to resort to gas to make their Goods go. To all, we would say, "rush in" and examine our stock! We have on hand the finest and best

TEAS,
COFFEE,
SUGARS,
PURE SPICES,
Molasses, Syrups, Soaps,
also the best brands of
Tobacco & Cigars,
to be found in the place.
We make a specialty of
FLOUR & FEED,

buying and selling none but what are known to be the very best varieties in use. Our establishment enjoys a well-earned reputation in this particular, and we intend in the future as in the past to maintain it.

WE DEFY COMPETITION.

Don't mistake the place. We are still at the "Old Stand" west end of 3d St., Beaver, Pa.—Come and see us.
Jan. 6, 1869.

Administrator's Notice.—Letters of Administration on the estate of Samuel Black, late of Brighton tp., Beaver county, Pa., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in the city of Pittsburgh, Allegheny county, Pa., all persons having any claims or demands against the estate of said decedent are requested to make known the same to the undersigned on or before the 31st day of January next, and those indebted to said estate are requested to make payment on or before that time or leave their bills with Mrs. Margaret May, in Beaver, the last week in December. SAMUEL BLACK, Adm'r.
Dec9*

Coal, Coal.—The undersigned is prepared to deliver good burning COAL to all persons needing the article. Orders will receive prompt attention. S. P. CUMMINS.
Dec. 2, 1868.

Stoves, &c.

KEYSTONE STOVE WORKS!
Car Factory Buildings,
New Brighton, Pa.

Hardware, &c.
Stoves, Grate Fronts, Fenders & Summer Pieces.

CHEAPER THAN EVER SOLD IN THIS COUNTY.

LOOK AT THE PRICES!

FIRST PREM. COOK STOVE
RUBY.

No. 7, Splendid Baker, Large Square Oven,	$24.50
No. 8, Splendid Baker, Large Square Oven,	28.00
No. 9, Splendid Baker, Large Square Oven,	32.50

Franklin Parlor Stoves

No. 1, Juno Parlor, extra heavy,	10.25
" 2, " " " "	13.00
" 3, " " " "	17.00

HEATING STOVES.

No. 2, Ribbed Egg, very heavy,	8.00
" 3, " " " "	10.00
" 4, " " " "	15.00

Enameled Grate Fronts,

No. 90,	Grate 15½ inch,	$2.00
" 92,	" 17 "	2.63
" D,	" 18 "	3.25
" 91,	" 19 "	3.25
" 75,	" 19 "	3.25
" C,	" 20 "	3.50
" 121,	" 21 "	4.00
" 120,	" 21½ "	4.75
" 5,	" 21½ "	4.75
" 123,	" 23½ "	5.40
" 78,	" 23½ "	5.00

Fenders.

No. 73, Plain Rod, Wide,	.75
" 73, " " Narrow,	2.75
" 14, Fancy "	2.75
" 14, " without Rod,	2.25
" 32, Plain Rod,	2.00
" 33, Box, without Rod,	1.75
" 31, " "	1.50

Pressed Sheet Iron Summer Pieces.

Plain Enameled,	[illegible]
" " with Ornamental Centre,	1.25

All Work Warranted. Give us a Call.

TERMS, CASH.

MERRICKS & CO.
oct14'68.

FALLSTON FOUNDRY.

[illegible]

IN FALLSTON,
BEAVER COUNTY, PA.

Having rented and enlarged my stock of machinery and tools, and having secured the services of the best of mechanics, I am prepared to warrant all work done to give entire satisfaction. I have on hand different patterns and styles of Engines, Fire Clay Rolls, and am prepared to make or repair all descriptions of machinery, on reasonable terms.

PLOWS AND PLOW CASTINGS.

I have all the best plow patterns that suit this market among which is the "Great Western," which has been THE plow of the county for the last fifteen years. Also almost all other Plows now or previously in use.

STOVES! STOVES!!

I have on hand and will continue to manufacture a large assortment of

COOKING, FRANKLIN & HEATING STOVES,

Of the latest styles and with all the modern improvements, which I will sell at modern rates. Among these is the GREAT REPUBLIC. This Stove has an extension top, which gives it a large surface without taking up much room, and it is now looked upon as one of the best and most economical stoves as it takes less fuel and is more durable than others in use. The following persons, after having used this stove for a considerable length of time, may be referred to in proof of what is here said:

Dr. Isaac Winans,
M. T. Kennedy,
Eli Reno,
John Watson,
Mrs. Geo. Fulton,
Capt. J. S. Winans,
William Sagers,
Joseph Darling,
William Stuart,
Robert McGowan,
Joseph Blackmore,
Mrs. Joseph Martin,
Mrs. Major Wad,
Dr. J. D. McCreary,
Milo N. Miller,
David Lesick,
Capt. James Romey,
Dr. C. R. Tuttle,
William Reed,
Kelly Hunter,
John McLaughlin,
Samuel Taylor,
Dr. Jas. E. Jackson,
Thomas Beacom,
John Dunlap,
Milton Davis,
Marcus Baldwin,
David Lloyd,
John M. Duncan,
J. V. Winans,
Mrs. Robt. Andrews,
Mr. Lobley,
Mr. Cass,
Frederick Katarar,
Benjamin Franklin,
Capt. James Johnston,
Samuel Kennedy,
George Evans,
John Jackson,
Heller Buchanon,
Mrs. McPhillomy,
N. T. Reeves,
William Hoon,
Jason Richardson,
James McGehen,
Capt. Woodson Glenn,
Thomas R. Davis,
Samuel Murphy,
Miss Holdship,
Hiram Stowe,
Mrs. Patterson,
James McDermitt,
Samuel Dunlap,
Thompson Johnston,
Mr. Crawford,
Mrs. Rev. Stephens,
Jonathan McKenzie,
Judge Kairns,
Richard Knight,
Solomon Fronk,
James Knowles,
David Calhoon,
Richard Staley,
Joseph McFerran,
David Carr,
George Wilson,
James Thompson,
Mrs. Quay,
Harrison Reed,
Milton Reed,
Boston Grove,
William Grove,
Washington Engle,
James Galley,
Robert Graham,
Thomas Bradshaw,
Milo Bradshaw,
Dixon Reed,
Daniel Maxwell,
J. W. Funkhouser,
William Wagner,
Mr. Chaney,
Henry Sulhurst,
Mr. Wray,
David Mitchell.

JOHN THORNLEY.
jl8'68:1y.

BARRETT'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.
OVER ALL COMPETITORS.
BARRETT'S
Vegetable
HAIR RESTORATIVE
Was decided by the N. H. State Fair and is now conceded by the public to be the best Hair Preparation for Restoring Gray or faded Hair to its original color; promoting its Growth, eradicating Humors and Dandruff, and for Dressing and Beautifying the Hair. It is free from poisonous drugs, does not stain the finest fabric, and leaves the Scalp CLEAN, the Hair Soft, and GLOSSY.
THE ONLY PRIZE MEDAL AWARDED.
J. R. BARRETT & CO., Proprietors,
MANCHESTER, N. H.

BEAVER COUNTY, SS.—The Commonwealth of Pa. to Jonah Jones, sends Greeting: SEAL Whereas Agnes Jones did on the 26th day of March, A. D. 1868, presents her petition to the Honorable the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Beaver County, praying that for the causes therein set forth she might be divorced from the bond of matrimony entered into with you the said Jonah Jones. We therefore command you the said Jonah Jones, that setting aside all other business and excuses whatsoever you be and appear in your proper person before our Judges at Beaver, at a Court of Common Pleas, there to be held on the third Monday of March next, to answer the petition or libel of the said Agnes Jones, and to shew cause, if any you have, why the said Agnes Jones, your wife, should not be divorced from the bond of Matrimony agreeably to the act of assembly in such case made and provided. Hereof you are not to fail.

Witness, The Hon. Alex. W. Acheson, President of our said Court at Beaver, this nineteenth day of November, A. D. 1868. AGNEW DUFF, A. J.

J. S. LITTLE, Sheriff.
Beaver, Jan. 3, 1869—3w

Miscellaneous.

G. W. Martin,
(SUCCESSOR TO R. A. WILSON,)
DEALER
Boots, Shoes
&
Rubbers,
At the old stand, in the
DIAMOND,
Rochester, Pa.
WHERE HE OFFERS
GREAT BARGAINS.
ALL WORK
Warranted.
G. W. MARTIN.

The Howe Sewing Machines
ARE THE
OLDEST ESTABLISHED
OF ANY IN THE WORLD!

They being the first SEWING MACHINES ever made, and have been manufactured continually under the supervision of the original inventor,

Elias Howe, jr.,

Since their first introduction 1846. The improvement upon these machines made within the last two years and their rapidly growing popularity affords the strongest proof they have reached the very acme of perfection and that they are not only the oldest, established but the best in the world.

These machines do perfect work upon all fabrics whether fine or coarse, making a stitch; also, the invention of Mr. Howe alike upon both, of the fabric, [illegible]. The [illegible], new, novel and unvarying, can be adjusted to any degree of tightness, and after being adjusted, do not require changing, except for different threads.

To those who have used the Howe Machine, it is not necessary for us to say [illegible], and we would only add to others who wish a perfect machine to be sure and see these machines before buying any other. Send for circular. Applications for agencies must be addressed to

SIBLER & STOOPS.

Sole agents for Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware and West Virginia.
Office 23 South 8th St., Phila., and No. 4 St. Clair St., Pittsburgh, Pa.
sep9'68:ly.

FALL GOODS.
DRY GOODS.

J. W. BARKER & CO.'S,
59 Market Street,
Pittsburg Pa.

Silks,
Linen,
Clothes,
Dress Goods,
Cassimeres,
Sheetings,
Shirtings,
Hosiery,
Satinets,
Prints,
Jeans,
And HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

And Underwear, for Ladies, Gents and Children. Cloaks of all materials, on hand and made to order.
French Merinoes, all wool, full width, choice colors, 7c cents, formerly $1.00.
Water-Proofs, good quality, $1.00.
White Blankets, 10x4, all wool, $4.00.
Best Paints, at 10½

☞ Country Merchants supplied by dress patterns, piece or package at lowest eastern rates.

CARPETS.
CARPETS!
M'CALLUM BROS.
51 Fifth Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Are now opening a very large stock of
Velvets,
Brussels,
Three Ply,
Two Ply
—AND—
COMMON CARPETS,
OIL CLOTHS,
MATTINGS,
WINDOW SHDES,
RUGS, &c., &c.,
And every thing belonging to the
CARPET TRADE.
M'CALLUM BROS.
Dec9 Pittsburgh, Pa.

ROHRER'S WILD CHERRY TONIC BITTERS,
ARE THE
BEST IN USE.
Use Rohrer's Tonic Bitters,
The very best in the Market.

R. E. SELLERS & CO.,
No. 45 Wood streets,
Opposite St. Charles Hotel, also entrance No. 102 and 104 Third street.
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Wholesale Agents for the West, [illegible]
For sale by JOHN MOORE, Beaver, Pa.
feb5'68:1y.

PALMER & PHILLIPS,
AUCTIONEERS
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Opera House Auction Room,
No. 60 Fifth Street, Pittsburgh.
Boots, Shoes, Carpets, Dry Goods and Notions
AT PRIVATE SALE DAY AND EVENING.
apr8'68:1y.

SELECT POETRY.

COUNTRY SLEIGHING.

BY [illegible] C. STEDMAN.

A New Story to an Old Tune.

In January, when down to the dairy
The cream and clabber freeze,
When snow-drifts cover the fences over,
We farmers take our ease.
At night we rig the team,
And bring the cutter out;
Then fill it, fill it, fill it, fill it,
And heap the furs about.

Here friends and cousins dash up by dozens,
And sleighs at least a score;
There John and Molly, behind, are jolly,
Nell rides with me, before.
All down the village street
We range us in a row;
Now jingle, jingle, jingle, jingle,
And over the crispy snow!

The windows glisten, the old folks listen
To hear the sleigh-bells pass;
The fields grow whiter, the stars are brighter,
The road is smooth as glass.
Our muffled faces burn,
The clear north wind blows cold,
The girls all nestle, nestle, nestle,
Each in her lover's hold.

Thro' bridge and gate-way, we're shooting straightway,
Their Toll-man was too slow!
He'll listen after our song and laughter
As over the hill we go.
The girls cry, "Fie! for shame!"
Their cheeks and lips are red,
And so, with kisses, kisses, kisses,
They take the toll instead.

Still follow, follow! across the hollow
The tavern fronts the road.
Whoa, now! all steady! the host is ready,
He knows the country mode!
The irons are in the fire,
The hissing flip is got;
So, pour and sip it, sip it, sip it,
And sip it while 'tis hot.

Push back the tables, and from the stables
Bring Tom, the fiddler, in;
All take your places, and make your traces,
And let the dance begin.
The girls are beating time
To hear the music sound;
Now foot it, foot it, foot it, foot it,
And swing your partners round.

Last couple toward the left, all forward!
Cotillons through, let's wheel;
First tune the fiddle, then down the middle,
In Old Virginia Reel.
Play Money Musk to close,
Then take the "long chassée,"
While into supper, supper, supper,
The landlord leads the way.

The bells are ringing, the hostlers bringing
The cutters up anew;
The beasts are neighing; too long we're staying,
The night is half-way through.
Wrap close the Buffalo-robes,
We're all aboard once more;
Now jingle, jingle, jingle, jingle,
Away from the tavern door.

So follow, follow, by hill and hollow,
And swiftly homeward glide.
What midnight splendor! how warm and tender
The maiden by your side!
The sleighs drop far apart,
Her words are soft and low;
Now, if you love her, love her, love her,
'Tis safe to tell her so.

SELECT MISCELLANY.

BROTHER VS. BROTHER.

AN EPISODE OF THE LATE [illegible].

Twelve months before the [illegible] fatal gun was fired at Fort [illegible] bad blood had begun to [illegible] ces weakening the ties of affection in the family circle itself. Fathers were divided in opinion against their sons; brothers disputed in bitternesses; and even sisters took sides on a question, among fashionable people hitherto unheard of. It was the question of Northern or Southern ascendancy, with the negro for its nucleus.

A dark shadow had come over the domestic hearths of the poor, that could not be kept out of the drawing-rooms of the rich; and into many a home, erst happy and cheerful, a grim skeleton was preparing to enter.

Places of fashionable resort were not free from the infection; and perhaps nowhere more than at Newport were those dread ideas prevailing—The peaceable isle of Aquidnec, for long years a sort of neutral ground, where the best society of North and South had been accustomed to meet in friendly intimacy, became an arena of bitterness. It was a sad change from the pleasant intercourse hitherto held between them.

The children of Boston bore it with a certain rational calmness; while the sons of the South too frequently exhibited a temper of the opposite kind. It is ever thus with those who are in the wrong!

* * * * * *

"But you do not mean it, Walter Devereux? I'm sure you do not!"

"If ever I meant anything, Miss Winthrop, I do."

"And you would absolutely fight against the old Stars and Stripes?—That flag, which, if it hasn't 'braved a thousand years the battle and the breeze,' WILL! I'm sure it will!"

"If borne much longer as it is now, I'd be the first to drag it down."

"O, mercy me! Where is your patriotism? Mr. Devereux, you offend me by saying that. Do you know, sir, that my ancestors were among the first to raise that flag; and he can never be friend of mine who talks about dragging it down!"

The two individuals thus differing in political opinions, were a young lady of Boston, and a young gentleman of Virginia, both of the best blood in their respective sections of the country: for both were descended from "Signers."

They were alone in the piazza of a pretty villa overlooking Narragansett Bay, where Miss Adeline Winthrop was at home, and Walter Devereux but a visitor. He was no stranger, for all this: as it was not the first season that their families had met in friendly reunion on the neutral ground of Newport—the young members of both walking, dining, and dancing together.

And it was far from being the first time that the handsome Virginian had held tete-a-tete with one of the most beautiful girls of Boston—a city famed for its "laydes faire."

It would have sorely grieved him to think it should be the last—aye, cut him to the heart of hearts: for this was in the keeping of Adeline Winthrop; as he supposed hers was captive to him.

In this he might have been mistaken; but whether or not, he little dreampt, at that moment, how near he was to knowing the truth.

Fancying himself in full possession, the last speech of the young lady nettled him. The emphasis on the word "friend" was significant of a relation nearer and dearer; and pointed directly to himself. So thought he; and so thinking, his rejoinder, instead of being conciliatory was tinged with defiance.

"Indeed!" he replied pettishly, "I believe *my* ancestors had also something to do with the raising of that flag. What matters, now that it is becoming soiled by rank abolitionism, and carried by your scum of Puritans——"

"Hold, Mr. Devereux!" The young girl blushed red as she interrupted him. "You forget that I have myself some of that blood in my veins; though we may have changed far from the simple Puritan standard. Their cause, at least, was a good one. And was it not the same as that of the Huguenots, from whom you claim descent?"

"Ah! the Huguenots were gentlemen."

"You do well to use the past tense, Walter Devereux, while thus speaking of our forefathers. I shall not be so severe upon yours, as to say their sons have *all* degenerated. There are gentlemen among them still. Yonder comes one."

The Virginian turned quickly on his heel, with a black look upon his brow. He beheld a young officer, wearing the shoulder-straps of a lieutenant, and the uniform of the United States Artillery—a corps of which was at the time stationed in Newport. It was his own brother.

Strange to say the shadow upon Walter Devereux's brow did not disappear, even when his brother stepped into the piazza, and saluted the lady by his side.

It became darker as the conversation continued.

"I'm sure the lieutenant does not share your sentiments. Do you, Harry?"

"What sentiments?" asked the youth newly arrived.

"Oh! the old story between North and South. Walter says, if things go much farther he'd take pleasure in pulling down our flag. Nay, he'd be the first to do it. You would be the last. Would you not, Harry?"

"Miss Winthrop, the button upon my coat should be a sufficient answer to your question. I'll stay true to that, if it should lose me every friend I've got."

"Bravo!" cried the Boston beauty, springing from her rocking-chair and stamping her little foot triumphantly on the planks of the piazza. "There's one you won't lose by it, and that's Adeline Winthrop."

"Since you're so well agreed," said the elder brother, biting his lips with chagrin, "I can't do better than leave you alone. It would spoil the sport of such a pair of negro-loving lambs were a Southern wolf to remain in your company. Good-day, Miss Winthrop! I hope you won't make my brother quite as 'black' as yourself."

A cry of indignation came from the girl.

"For shame, Walter. If you were not my brother——"

Walter did not want to hear the threat. With a sombre scowl he hurried down the steps, and on over the lawn, in the direction of the cliffs.

On reaching them, at the head of a sloping ravine, he did not go down; only so far as to conceal the lower part of his person. There, behind some bushes, with an opera-glass to his eyes, he remained watching those on the piazza from whom he had parted.

Still darker grew his face—still whiter his lips—as he saw his brother take hold of Adeline Winthrop's hand, and imprint upon it a kiss.

There was no sign of resistance. The soft tapering fingers had yielded; and, with black thoughts in his breast, and a curse upon his tongue, Walter Devereux strode back to his hotel.

* * * * *

"You have sent for me, General?"

"I have, Captain Devereux. I have reason to suspect that the enemy is not far off in our front; but it is necessary for me to be sure of it. It is of the utmost importance to ascertain his exact position; and I want you to discover it, if you can. I've been told, Captain, that you are well acquainted with the country around here. Is that so?"

"[illegible] employing you on this delicate duty," rejoined the General, with a significant smile, "but from what I've heard, I think I may trust you."

The young officer bowed, but without making other answer. Had the General known the sacrifices he had already sustained by fighting on the Northern side—a complete ostracism from friends, family, and home—he would have had no scruples about reposing confidence in him.

Nor had he: for, without requiring any promises, he proceeded:

"You will take twenty mounted men with you, your own artillerists, and ride up the main road. Steal quietly out of camp, and feel your way with caution. Go as far as you can with safety; and take care of being captured by a picket."

The young officer smiled assuringly.

"Not much danger of that, General," he answered. "I may be killed, but not captured. In my case death would be made preferable to being made prisoner."

"I understand you, Captain Devereux. No doubt you will act with due discretion. Get as near the enemy's lines as you can, and, when you have finished your reconnoissance, lose no time in reporting. Good-night, and God speed you."

It was at night the above dialogue occurred, in a tent—the marquee of a commander-in-chief, noted for great "strategy," and greater caution.—With less of the latter, he might have taken Richmond twelve months after the war commenced; and now been president, actual or elect, of the United States. Perhaps it is better as it is.

* * * * * * *

The night was not favorable for a stolen scout, such as that Captain Devereux had been commanded to make. There was a clear moonlight, to the advantage of a picket in ambush, and against a party making approach. And the moon being in the zenith flung her beams upon the broad road, along which the artillery officer had been directed to make reconnaissance. A little later and the tall trees growing on each side, would throw their shadows over it, making the passage safer.

Observing this, the young officer had halted his little troop at a corner; and was thinking, whether he should not stay till the moon was a little lower down; when a sound coming from the opposite side, broke abruptly on his reflections. It was the tramp of horses' hoofs, as a troop going at a trot; and that they were armed men, could be told by the clash of steel scabbards striking against the stirrups.

"A patrolling party of Confederate cavalry."

About this there could be no doubt. The direction from which they were coming made the thing certain.

Halted upon higher ground, the artillery officer commanded a view of the approaching horsemen. As near as he could tell, they numbered about fifty sabres. Though with only twenty men at his back, Devereux did not think of retreating. Instead of being surprised by a picket, he was himself the party in ambush; and this advantage encouraged him to keep his ground.

The Confederates came on without fear. Knowing themselves nearly three miles from the Federal lines, they had no expectation of encountering an enemy.

They were only made aware of it, when a horse "whighered" loudly in their front, his neigh being quickly folowed by some half dozen others, and responded to by the horses they were riding. And then, before the shrill echoes had died away in the woods, they were taken up by sounds more indicative of deadly strife—by a volley from each side, continued in straggling shots.

Several Confederate saddles were emptied; and the "cavaliers" in gray were inclined to turn round and retreat; when one who appeared to be their leader, and whose actions proved him to have the right, drawing his sabre, and standing up in the stirrups, cried out:

"Cowards! would you dare to go back? I'll cut down the first man that turns tail on me. Don't you hear by their shots there's not more than a dozen of them? After me; and let your cry be 'death to all Yankee abolitionists.'"

"The same to traitors and rebels!" shouted Captain Devereux, as with sabre sloped and shining in the moonlight, he spurred boldly out into the road, closely followed by his artillerists.

In ten seconds' time the opposing parties were face to face; and after a rapid exchange of pistol-shots, came the clashing of their sabres.

It would have been an unequal contest—twenty against twice their number, and both equally brave. But the first volley from the artillerists, aimed with the advantage of an ambush, had thinned the ranks of the Confederates, and otherwise disconcerted them. When the strife came hand-to-hand, they fought feebly, and under a foreboding of defeat.

To this there was an exception—their chief who had shouted the defiant speech, and led them on to the encounter. Mounted upon a powerful horse, he had shot far in front of his followers, and looked for the leader of the opposing troop—as if he alone were worthy of his steel.

He had no difficulty in finding him: for at the moment Devereux, stirred by the same instinct, was searching for him.

Their horses, spurred to the charge, dashed against one another; recoiled from the shock; and then, at the second meeting, the sabres of their riders, striking together commenced their deadly play. And while sparks flew from both blades, that mocked the pale shimmer of the moon, their supporters closed alongside in a strife equally engrossing.

The combatants, at first clumped together, soon spread into a wider circle, extending along the road and the broad waste that bordered it. Each with his own antagonist had enough to do, and the leaders were left to themselves.

Between them, it was in truth a duel; only of a somewhat original kind: with sabres, and on horseback. And with death-like earnestness was it for some minutes kept up; each so striving to kill the other that not a word was spoken between them. They had neither time nor inclination for talk.

All at once came a pause in the combat. Captain Devereux, hitherto fighting with his face to the moon, and under a disadvantage, had spurred past his antagonist, and wheeling suddenly round, obtained the superior position. With his sabre drawn back for a stroke, he was about lunging down on the neck of the Confederate officer, when his blow was suddenly stayed, as if his arm had become stricken with a palsy.

The moonlight shining full upon his adversary's face, told a terrible tale. He was fighting with his own brother!

"My God!" he gasped, "Walter! Brother, is it you?"

"No!" cried the Confederate leader. "It is Walter Devereux; but not your brother, nor the brother of any man who wears the accursed blue. Dismount, and take it off; or I shall rip it from you with my sword!"

"O Walter, dear Walter! do not talk thus. I cannot do as you say—I *will* not! Send your blade through my breast—I cannot kill you!"

"[illegible] olitionist."

"*I'm that same!*" shouted a man on horseback, who had suddenly spurred out from among the trees; and simultaneously with his shout came the report of a pistol.

For a moment the combatants, with their horses, were shrouded in smoke. When it drifted away, the Confederate captain was seen lying lifeless in the road, his horse going in a scared gallop through the trees—along with a score of others that carried riders upon their backs.

The fall of their leader had completed the panic of the Confederates; and those still in the saddle, wheeling to the right, went off in retreat. Besides a dozen killed, ten of their number remained prisoners to the reconnoitering party.

Henry Devereux looked as if he had himself received the shot. Dropping down from his saddle, he staggered toward the spot where the body lay, and bent over it with a heart full of agony. He had no need touching it to tell him it was a corpse. A streak of moonlight, slanting through a break between two branches, fell upon glassed eyes, and teeth clenched in the set expression of death.

The Union soldiers, at the command of their beloved leader, gave the last rites of burial to the body of his erring brother; and as they followed him back to camp, with hearts full of sympathy for his suffering, they looked more like men returning from a defeat, than a victory.

* * * * * * *

No doubt, reader, you wish to know more of Captain Devereux, and what became of him. I hope you do; and so hoping, I will tell you—not all that I know, but enough to satisfy your curiosity. Of course if I had given you his real name you could go to the army list, and find out everything, without thanking me for further information. And then you would look up that fine old chart, upon which are registered the names of those fine old worthies, the "Signers of the Declaration," who gave you your political independence—and along with it much of the independence of thought, and spirit, you are now possessed of.

And with that endeared document in your hands—a thousand times more important than the Magna Charta—you will seek for another name besides that of Devereux: for I know you will still be thinking of that beautiful Boston girl, who was not ashamed of having Puritan forefathers.

If I have also deceived you as to her name, it don't much matter. At all events she cared so little about it, that after the rebellion came to an end, she changed it for another—that other belonging to the man who had sworn to be true to the flag of her forefathers, and the emblem on the buttons of his coat.

There was then but a single row of them, with a shoulder-strap showing but one bar. Now the breast buttons are not only double, but more gorgeously gilt, while the chevron on the shoulder displays a trio of stars. It is his reward for being true to them and the Republic—a distinction his children will appreciate, more than crosses, garters, and other gifts from kingly hands, that so far from being badges of honor, are too often the sure stamps of a well-earned infamy.

—The hair is now usually dressed high, and a rich spray of flowers placed across the crown of the head, resting against the coil or plait of hair, which is newer than the chignon. Dark hair is said to be the fashion now in *Paris*; therefore blondes are dying their golden tresses, and those brunetts who lately bleached their locks are restoring them to their early honors. All the processes are very foolish and destroy the hair.—When the ladies are nearly bald they will regret their vanity and want of sense too late.

—Forty school teachers of Bradford county have been married during the past year.

Fee Bill—Act of April 2d, 1868.

CONSTABLES AND JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

SECTION 10. That fees of aldermen and justices of the peace, except in the city of Philadelphia, shall be as follows:

Information or complaint on behalf of the Commonwealth, for every ten words, two cents.

Docket entry on behalf of the commonwealth, twenty cents.

Warrant or *mittimus*, on behalf of the commonwealth, forty cents.

Writing an examination on complaint of defendant; or a deposition, for every ten words, two cents.

Administering an oath or affirmation, ten cents.

Taking recognizance in any criminal case, and returning the same to court, fifty cents.

Entering judgment on conviction for fine, twenty cents.

Recording conviction or copy thereof, for every ten words, two cents.

Warrant to levy fine or forfeiture, forty cents.

Bail piece and return, or *supersedeas*, twenty-five cents.

Discharge to jailor, twenty-five cents.

Entering discontinuance in case of assault and battery, forty cents.

Entering complaint of master, mistress or apprentice, twenty cents.

Notice to master, mistress or apprentice, twenty-five cents.

Hearing parties and discharging complaint, forty cents.

Holding inquisition under landlord and tenant act, or in case of forcibly entry, each day, two dollars.

Precept to sheriff, fifty cents.

Recording proceedings, one dollar.

Writ of restitution, fifty cents.

Warrant to appraise damages, forty cents.

Warrant to sell strays, fifty cents.

Warrant to appraise swine, entering return, advertising, et cetera, one dollar and fifty cents.

Entering action in civil case, twenty cents.

Summons *cap.* or *sub.*, each twenty cents.

Every additional name after the first, five cents.

Subpœna duces tecum, twenty-five cents.

Entering return of summons, and qualifying constable, fifteen cents.

Entering *capias* and bail bond, [illegible] cents.

Every continuance of a suit, [illegible] cents.

Trial and judgment, fifty [illegible]

Entering judgment by confession or by default, twenty-five cents.

Taking special bail, twenty[illegible] cents.

Entering satisfaction, ten cents.

Entering amicable suit, twenty cents.

Entry rule to take depositions of witnesses, ten cents.

Rule to take depositions of witnesses, ten cents.

Interrogatories, for every ten words two cents.

Entering return of rule, ten cents.

Entering rule to refer, ten cents.

Rule of reference, fifteen cents.

Notices to each referee, ten cents.

Notice to a party in any case, fifteen cents.

Entering a report of referee, and judgment thereon, fifteen cents.

Execution, twenty-five cents.

[illegible], ten cents.

Sci. fa., in any case, thirty cents.

Opening judgment for re-hearing, twenty cents.

Return of proceedings in *certiorari*, or appeal, including recognizance, fifty cents.

Transcript of judgments, including certificates, forty cents.

Receiving amount of judgment before execution, or where execution was issued and special bail been entered within twenty days after judgment and paying the same over, if not exceeding ten dollars, twenty cents.

If above ten dollars, and not exceeding forty dollars, fifty cents.

If above forty dollars, and not exceeding sixty dollars, seventy-five cents.

If above sixty dollars, one dollar.

Entering complaint, in writing, in case of attachment, and qualifying complainant, thirty cents.

Attachment, thirty cents.

Entering return, and appointing freeholders, fifteen cents.

Advertisements, each fifteen cents.

Order to sell goods, twenty-five cents.

Order for the relief of a pauper, each justice, fifty cents.

Order for removal of a pauper, one dollar.

Order to seize goods for maintenance of wife or children, thirty cents.

Order for premium for wolf or fox scalps, to be paid by the county, fifteen cents.

Every acknowledgment or probate of a deed, or other instrument of writing, twenty-five cents.

Taking and signing acknowledgement on indenture of an apprentice, for each indenture, twenty-five cents.

Cancelling indenture, twenty-five cents.

Comparing and signing tax duplicate, fifty cents.

Marrying each couple, making record thereof, and certificate to parties, three dollars.

Certificate of approbation of two justices to binding an apprentice by directors or overseers of the poor, fifty cents.

Certificate to obtain land warrant, fifty cents.

In proceeding under act of one thousand eight hundred and forty-two, and one thousand eight hundred and forty-five, attachment, forty cents.

Entering returns, twenty-five cents.

Affidavit, ten cents.

Bond, twenty-five cents.

Entering rule, et cetera, on garnashee, each ten cents.

Interrogatories, every ten words, two cents.

Notice to garnashee, ten cents.

Same fee for services not herein specially provided for as for similar services.

CONSTABLES' FEES.

SECTION 11. Executing warrant on behalf of the Commonwealth, for each defendant, fifty cents.

Conveying to jail, on *mittimus*, or warrant, for each defendant, fifty cents.

Arresting a vagrant, disorderly person, or other offender against the law, (without process,) and bringing before a justice, fifty cents.

Levying a fine or forfeiture on a warrant, thirty cents.

Taking the body into custody on *mittimus*, where bail is afterward entered before the prisoner is delivered to the jailor, fifty cents.

Serving *subpœna*, fifteen cents.

Serving summons or notice on referee, suitor, master, mistress, or apprentice, personally, or by copy, each, twenty cents.

Arresting on *capias*, fifty cents.

Taking bail bond on *capias*, or for delivery of goods, twenty cents.

Notifying plaintiff where defendant has been arrested on *capias*, to be paid by plaintiff, twenty cents.

Executing landlord's warrant, or serving execution, fifty cents.

Taking inventory of goods, each item, two cents.

Levying or distraining goods, or selling the same, for each dollar not exceeding thirty dollars, [illegible]

For each dollar above [illegible] dollars, four cents.

And half of the commission shall be allowed where the money is paid after levy without sale; but no commission shall, in any case, be taken on more than the real estate.

Advertising the same, fifty cents.

Executing attachment, thirty-five cents.

Copy of vendue paper, when demanded, each item, two cents.

Putting up notices of distress, at mansion house, or other public places on the premises, twenty cents.

Serving *scire facias* personally, twenty cents.

Serving by leaving a copy, twenty cents.

Executing a bail piece, thirty cents.

Traveling expenses in all cases, [illegible] each mile circular, six cents.

Making returns to court, one [illegible] and fifty cents.

Attending general election, [illegible] dollars.

Attending special, township or borough election, three dollars.

Same fees for services [illegible] specially provided for as [illegible] services.

The fees to be received by [illegible] ners of the several counties, [illegible] the same as those received by [illegible] for similar services.

Advertisements are inserted at the rate of [illegible] per square for [illegible] insertions, and [illegible] each subsequent insertion, [illegible] cents. A liberal discount made on yearly advertisements.

[illegible] equal to [illegible] of this type measures a square.

[illegible] notices [illegible] by themselves immediately after the local news, will be charged invariably ten cents a line for each insertion.

[illegible] Advertisements should be handed in [illegible] noon to insure insertion [illegible]

The Cleveland Railroad Imbroglio.

In referring to the late railroad imbroglio the Cleveland *Herald* says:

The newly elected Directors are as follows: J. N. McCulloch, Wellsville; James F. Clark, Cleveland; J. Graham Gardiner, Cincinnati; E. Gest, Cincinnati; J. J. Gest, Cincinnati; B. F. Jones, Pittsburgh; Joseph Stickney, Wilkesbarre, Pa.; W. H. Denham, New York; N. Millard, New York; N. A. Prentiss, New York. The terms of the contract existing between this Company and the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad Company required the election of Mr. McCullough Superintendent of the latter road to the Board of Directors of the Cleveland & Pittsburgh Road; that fact probably accounts for the retention by the new dynasty of that gentleman. At the last year's election, [illegible] the Vanderbilt influence [illegible] Mr. Jas. F. Clark, of this [illegible] re-elected as Director [illegible] by the [illegible] clause [illegible] that feature [illegible] Messrs. Clark [illegible] were taken from [illegible] distant point from [illegible] Director hailing from [illegible] is a New York carpet-bagger, sent out a few days in advance of the election to gain a nominal residence for the purpose of being included in the Board.

Whether we consider the boldness or novelty of this operation, it has not its parallel in stock movements. And there is another feature in these [illegible] supposed to be given by holders of the stock, to persons who represent the views of the owner of such stock; it not being convenient for such holders to attend personally upon the meeting at which the election takes place, they give a power of attorney that their views may be represented in the election. But the original object of the proxy, so far as railroad elections are concerned, has been lost; and now proxies are matters of traffic, the parties securing them who are willing to pay the largest premium for their use. Report has it that enough proxies were used, for the use of which two per cent. were paid, as to control the election on the 6th instant.

Judges Prentiss and Foote, at Cleveland, yesterday, granted an injunction at the instance of W. S. C. Otis, attorney of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Company against the new Board of Directors, restraining it from operating or interfering with the road. The following will appear in papers there this morning: "Notice is hereby given to the stockholders of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Company, and to all persons interested, that Reuben F. Smith, Esq, has this day been appointed receiver of this Railroad Company, and that the Directors, Executive Committee, Financial Agent and Treasurer of said company have been enjoined from performing any official act by the Court of Common Pleas of Cuyahoga county, Ohio.

[Signed] "J. N. McCullough.
"President C. & P R. R. Company.
"Cleveland, Jan. 12, 1869.

A Wife Goes After Her Husband's Dead Body, and Finds Him the Head of a New Household.

The New Orleans papers tell of an unsoldierly trick, played by one Captain Hukle, formerly of Springfield, Massachusetts. Hukle cut a dash at New Orleans early in the war, and was a great ladies' man. Very singularly the papers one day announced his death, and the Captain said it was too good a joke to be contradicted. Soon after, he married a New Orleans lady, resigned his commission, and began speculating in cotton, in which he has been very successful. All went smoothly until an unpleasant episode occurred, which is thus narrated:

A few weeks ago a Mrs. Hukle, from Springfield, Massachusetts, arrived in this city for the purpose of conveying the remains of her husband, who died in the year 1863, home for interment. But, surprising as it may appear, the grave of the deceased could not be found. Almost in dispair she applied to the chief of the police for information. The officer knew a man of the same name, and it was barely possible that he might be a relative. Inquiries were set on foot and the street and the number of his residence were found. In company with the chief the widow visited the home, and was hospitably received by the rosy faced matron of the relative. He was not in at the time, and she was courteously invited to stay to dinner. This she did and at the appointed hour the relative came in.

But the scene that ensued is indescribable. Wife second into hysterics; wife first was pale and calm. She talked like a preacher and to the point. She told him he had acted shabbily, and even ventured to call him a villian, bigamist, and other epithets not exactly partaking of the description of endearments.

He did'nt attempt to deny them. She was perhaps quite correct; but he begged she would think of the exposure. She would do this. The five years' desertion entitled her to a divorce; a handsome sum was put at her disposal, and the once sorrowing but now incensed wife, took her departure, leaving the gallant Captain sadly contemplating the unlucky contretemps."

—Rosa Bonheur is painting a group of dogs for the Czar. She makes $16,[illegible] year.

Poetry.

[illegible]

Its rusty old form it upstands

Standing in solitude, where it has stood

Through the storms of a hundred [illegible]

[illegible]

The story of a [illegible]

[illegible] State Central Committee.

GLENNWOOD, Jan. 20, 1869.

The Union Republican State Central Committee will meet at Harrisburg, on Thursday, the 4th day of February next, at 2 o'clock, for the purpose of fixing the time and place for holding the next State Convention, and for the transaction of any other appropriate business. A full attendance is earnestly desired.

GALUSHA A. GROW,
Chairman of Com.

G. W. HAMERSLY,
J. R. MCAFEE,
} *Secretaries.*

DURING the early years of our late war, Mrs. LINCOLN'S loyalty was doubted by nearly all of her husband's political friends, and she was represented by the newspapers generally, as entertaining strong pro-slavery views. In a lecture delivered a few days ago, in Cooper Institute, New York, by FRED. DOUGLAS, the colored orator, he took occasion to deny both of these charges, and said he had personal knowledge that she had urged her husband on to strike the fetters from every slave.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON appears to be as obstinate as ever. A few days ago General GRANT recommended Generals AUGUR and STONEMAN for the vacant brigadier-generalships in the regular army. These were nominations eminently fit to be made, because of the brilliant services these men rendered during and since the war. The President, however, overruled the nominations of the General-in-Chief of the army, and sent the names of Generals BUCHANAN and GILLEM to the Senate for confirmation. Of course, that body will do no such a thing.

QUITE a number of United States Senators were elected on the 19th of this month. They are as follows: Maine, HANNIBAL HAMLIN, Rep.; Michigan, Z. CHANDLER, R.; Pennsylvania, JOHN SCOTT, Rep. gain; New York, REUBEN E. FENTON, Rep.; Missouri, CARL SCHURZ, Rep.; Minnesota, ALEXANDER RAMSEY, Rep.; Wisconsin, MATTHEW CARPENTER, [illegible] Nebraska, [illegible] THOMAS A. BAYARD, [illegible] WM. M. STEWART, [illegible] CHARLES [illegible] PRATT, Rep. [illegible]

AN ANIMATED contest occurred in the Democratic Senatorial caucus, a few evenings ago, at Harrisburg, between the friends of BUCKALEW and WALLACE, for the empty honor of the Democratic vote for United States Senator. BUCKALEW, himself, was on the ground, seeking the nomination as an endorsement of his course while in the Senate, but WALLACE and his friends were too vigilant for him, and came off with the honor. This serves to show that, had the Democrats control of the present Legislature, Senator BUCKALEW would have been shelved by his own party, and WALLACE made Senator in his [illegible]

THE resolution of the House of Representatives at Harrisburg, authorizing the employment of twenty-seven additional officers for that branch of the Legislature, reads as follows:

Resolved, That the Speaker and Clerk are hereby authorized to appoint a sufficient number of additional officers to conduct the business of this House, not exceeding twenty-seven in number.

The vote on the resolution stood thus:

YEAS—Messrs. Adaire, Amos, Beatty, Brown, (Huntingdon,) Burritt, Clark, (Warren,) Davis, (Philadelphia,) Duncan, Edwards, Foy, Gatchell, Hamilton, Heilman, Herr, Herrold, Hervey, Hoffman, Holgate, Hong, Hopkins, Humphreys, Jackson, Josephs, Kerr, Kleckner, Leslie, Longnecker, M'Miller, Martin, Meredith, Miller, Myers, Nelson, Nicholson, Niles, Painter, Peters, Philips, Playford, Rea, Robb, Robinson, (Mercer,) Stephens, Stokes, Stranahan, Strang, Rogers, Summy, Taylor, Vankirk, Webb, Westlake, Wilson and Clark, *Speaker*—54.

NAYS—Messrs. Beans, Beard, Breen, Brobst, Brown, (Clarion,) Buffington, Chamberlain, Church, Cornman, Davis, (McKean,) Eschbach, Fogel, Goundie, Hottenstein, Hursh, Jones, McCullough, M'Kinstry, Mullen, Nice, O'Neill, Porter, (Cambria,) Rogers, Scott, Sedgewick, Webb and Westler—27.

HON. JOHN SCOTT, Republican, was on Tuesday of last week elected United States Senator from the 4th of March next, in place of CHARLES R. BUCKALEW, Democrat, whose term expires on that day.

The Senate voted for

John Scott, - - - -	17
William A. Wallace, - -	13
Hiester Clymer, - - -	1

Senators WHITE and M'CANDLESS were absent. Mr. WALLACE voted for HIESTER CLYMER.

The House voted for

John Scott, - - - -	61
W. A. Wallace, - - -	38

RECAPITULATION.

For John Scott, - - -	78
For W. A. Wallace, - -	50
Scott's majority, - -	28

Mr. NELSON was absent.

This secures a united Republican delegation from this State, during the administration of President GRANT.

FROM a time "whereof the memory of man runneth not to the contrary," it has been customary to have inaugration balls at the "White House," immediately succeeding the induction into office of the new Executive. The committee having in charge the approaching inaugural ceremonies, received, on last Wednesday, the following note from Gen. GRANT, which "knocks the noise" out of the dancing part of the programme on the coming fourth of March. It reads as follows:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE U. S., WASHINGTON, D. C., January 20th, 1869. }

Thos. L. Tullock, Esq., Sec'y., &c.—DEAR SIR: Understanding that the committee of which you are Secretary met this evening for the purpose of arranging for the inaugural ball, I venture to drop you a line to say that if any choice is left to me, I would be pleased to see it dispensed with. I do not wish to disarrange the plans made by my friends in the matter of the ceremonies attending the inauguration, but in this matter it will be agreeable to me if your Committee should agree that the ball is unnecessary.

With great respect,
Your obedient servant,
U. S. GRANT, General.

—A Denver dispatch says the Board of Trade has unanimously passed a resolution endorsing General Sherman and Sheridan, in their policy toward the Indians.

—The Rev. R. M. Tillotson, of Manchester, N. H., has married 1,720 people within twenty-five years. He has buried 1,400 people, and preached 2,600 sermons.

[illegible] campaign of 1868 [illegible] one in many [illegible] the study [illegible] ablest [illegible] convincing speakers on the stump. The newspapers belonging [illegible] labored as they had scarcely [illegible] labored before, to induce the people to vote for their favorite candidates. Every issue or question, pertaining to Governmental affairs, was ably and elaborately discussed on the rostrum and by the press; and, if there was any one of these more sharply defined, or more interesting to the people than the others, it was that one relating to the payment of the public debt. And, while orators, editors and people disagreed as to how the public debt should be paid, they, nevertheless, united on the proposition that the *most rigid economy should be adopted by the party voted into power.* The Republican party, in particular, was explicit on that point. Its foremost advocates thundered retrenchment and economy into the ears of the voters. Its candidates, everywhere, pledged themselves to husband the people's money; and, in its National Platform, it put forth the following unequivocal language:

Seventh.—The Government of the United States should be administered with the strictest economy, and the corruptions which have been so shamelessly nursed and fostered by Andrew Johnson, call loudly for radical reform.

Yet, in the face of this resolution, and in utter disregard of the pledges made to the people last fall, our Republican Legislators—at Harrisburg—have started out on, and are still pursuing, a course of extravagance unexampled in the whole history of our party. They have deliberately rejected a proposition to do their folding and pasting which, if accepted, would have saved the State $40,000 or $45,000; they have purchased books for their private libraries with the people's funds; and they have employed an additional force of twenty-seven persons for whom, it is said, there is little or no labor to perform. The Republican press of the State has remonstrated against all these acts. The people have written to their representatives, on the same subjects, and begged them to remember and redeem their pledges. But, no; they listen to no protests, heed no warnings, but rush on as if they meant to insult and defy the people, as well as injure them. Having, therefore, strayed away from the principles of the Republican party, and violated the pledges made to the people, it becomes an interesting question to the Republicans themselves to know what disposition to make of these members when they ask to be renominated for the Legislature of 1870.

A SELF-CONSTITUTED body of Republican politicians of this State visited Washington last week to inform General Grant who he should *not* and who he should listen to while making the appointments for Pennsylvania, after his inauguration as President. The whole "batch" of them were evidently enemies of General Cameron, for they seem to have taken special pains to notify the President elect that if Cameron had any [illegible] tably follow next October." The delegation also urged General Grant to invite Governor Curtin to a seat in his Cabinet, as Secretary of the Interior. &c., &c.

The intimation thrown out to Gen. Grant by these gentlemen that *they themselves* were the proper persons with whom he should consult in relation to the appointments in Pennsylvania, is quite refreshing to those who are acquainted with their rapidly waning influence, and it was, no doubt, looked upon by Gen. Grant himself as a bit of rarely excelled political impudence.

Governor Curtin, if standing alone, would make a very respectable cabinet officer, and in all probability would conduct the Interior Department as well as the generality of his predecessors. But there is no denying the fact that among his personal friends are to be found men whose characters for integrity will not bear a very rigid scrutiny. In the event of his appointment as Secretary of the Interior these men would gather around him like so many vultures, and demand Indian agencies or other appointments at his hands, by means of which they could fleece the public and enrich themselves. Until Gov. Curtin, therefore, shakes these greedy place-hunters off and changes his associations to some extent, we will be but little vexed to see him remain a private citizen.

THERE is likely to be a severe struggle in Congress between those in favor of granting further Goverment assistance to Pacific railroads and those opposed. Mr. Washburne appears to lead the opposition, not apparently because he is hostile to the construction of the roads, but for the reason that the condition of the Treasury will not warrant the generosity claimed from the Goverment. In a speech delivered by him in the early part of the week, he exhibited a starling array of figures showing what was asked of Congress in the way of railroad subsidies, amounting, so far as the Pacific roads under way and in contemplation are concerned, to $44,237,000. In conclusion, he showed that the *profits* of the companies building a single line four hundred miles long would be $23,846,000. The New York *Tribune*, in noticing these facts, remarks: "Without saying one word for or against these enterprises, their unquestioned value and national importance, we simply ask, can our Treasury at present bear any extension of such a system?" That is really the question to be decided by Congress—an important question which should be very soberly considered before it is finally determined.

GOV. GEARY has been quite unwell for some time past, and early last week it was supposed that he would soon be able to attend to the duties of his office again. The Harrisburg *Telegraph* of last Friday, however, informs its readers that the Governor has taken a relapse, and is not getting along as well as was expected. That paper says:

"We are sorry to learn that the Governor is not quite so well as he was yesterday, yet no apprehension of a serious result is felt. The relapse is attributed to the sudden change of the weather. It is hoped that he may be out very soon."

THE PASTERS AND FOLDERS AGAIN.

If the speech of Mr. STRANG and others on the pasting and folding extravagance, are to be taken as a fair sample of the ability or honesty of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives, we trust the session will be brief. No attempt whatever is made to explain why the offer to do the work for five thousand dollars was summarily kicked out. This vital point is kept out of sight. The burthen of the speeches is, that there was more work to be done than there were workmen to do it. It is difficult to understand how one can make this plea and expect to be counted as honest; for it is well known that the so-called pasters and folders do not in any proper sense work as they should. *Some of them never pretend to do anything, and it is susceptible of proof that persons have secured full pay without spending five days of the entire session in Harrisburg.* Here, we imagine, is the seat of the difficulty. It is an expensive and corrupt system of favoritism; and we undertake to say that no intelligent member of the body will pretend to dispute this. The five thousand dollar bid struck at the root of the system, and this is the secret of its prompt rejection.

In M. Strang's speech is one passage which, for its boldness in defying the universal demand for economy and honesty, is ahead of anything we have seen of late. We quote as as follows:

A large majority of this House, upon due deliberation, have come to the conclusion that the official force proposed in this resolution is necessary for the transaction of business. They entertain no doubt of it. They are willing to go to the people upon that record. They are willing to take the responsibility with their constituents and they expect to do so. They do not expect that anybody else is going to stand censor over them upon this question in any co-ordinate branch of the Goverment, or in any connection with the press of the country. We do not propose to admit to the world that we went into this matter without full consideration. We do not propose to admit that we were either rascals or fools when we proposed this augmentation of our force. The sixty men who took that position are prepared to say that we will stand fairly by the position we took in relation to the necessity and the propriety of appointing these officers.

It should be borne in mind that towards the close of last winter's session a law was passed cutting down the force to something like reasonableness. On the first working day of the present session, under pressure of greedy outsiders, before any experience had been had, when no one could know whether the force was too small or too great, and before there was scarcely anything for anybody to do, the increase was proposed and carried. There was no attempt at economy and reform. Had such a spirit existed the five thousand dollar bid would not have been kicked out; and if there was any good reason why the bid should not be entertained, at the very least measures should have been taken to cut off all sinecure; see that persons were not paid for loafing in Philadelphia and Harrisburg; and that every man earned his money. *This done one-half of the present force would be enough.* [illegible] choose to do it, and that they who did it will not permit their action to be reviewed. We suggest to Mr. Strang that this defiance of the people is in bad taste. They *will* review their actions, and if he or any one is legislating money out of the Treasury with the impression that he will not be reviewed we beg him to understand that he is laboring under a fatal error.—*Pitts. Com.*

Gold in the United States.

During the Revolution, and for some years subsequent, the "red, red gold" of the ancient ballad, or Guinea gold, was the style of aureate in vogue in the United States, the hue of the metal being somewhat reddish and the supply coming from the Guinea coast, whereby the word guinea came in use for a coin. From 1804 to 1829 North Carolina furnished all the gold of the republic, amounting, according to the mint returns, to $110,000; in 1829 South Carolina sent in her first installment, $3,500, to the mint; and in the next year Virgina and Georgia swelled the tide, the former State sending in $50,000 and the latter $418,000. In 1838 Alabama began to send small quantities; branch mints were established at Charlotte, North Carolina, and Dahlonega, in Georgia, and with this gold established, so to speak, we worked along till March, 1849, when gold deposits were discovered in California of such richness that before January, 1850, there were taken out $40,000,000, increased during the following year to $90,000,000. From 1848 to 1865 the total product of California has been estimated in official quarters at $900,000,000! Before such a total it is useless to speak of any other yields, though once we were glad enough to painfully extract a few grains here and there. The California gold has quite a brassy appearance, and does not makeup as handsomely into jewelry as the old red gold, now hardly ever to be seen save in heir-looms.

A gentleman of our acquaintance made the remark, the other evening in our presence, that he had been laboring under the conviction, for the past three or four years, that *slavery* no longer existed in this country, nor could it ever be established again.—"But," said he, "it appears that I am mistaken, for our Republican representatives, at Harrisburg, have recently voted themselves a *servant* a piece—the relation to continue while the session lasts." He had no particular objection to the members supplying themselves with servants, provided they paid them out of their private funds. But he thought it was "drawing it rather fine" to ask the tax-payers to foot the bill.

—A committee of refugee citizens of the rebel State of Arkansas, went to Marion to ask the consent of Col. Watson, commanding the militia there, for the purpose of devising means for the peaceful settlement of difficulties there. Col. Watson replied that the county was under martial law, and declined to give the permission asked for. He also stated that he was sent there to arrest some 20 men, 12 of whom had been arrested. He intended to mount his command and scour the country until he found the remainder.

—They transport Indians on Western railways as freight. An Indian boy recently arrived at a Missouri town with a tag on his clothing, describing his destination.

THE NEW ELECTION LAW.

The following is the supplement to the act relating to elections, introduced in the State Senate on Wednesday, by Senator Taylor, of Beaver county:

On the receipt by an assessor of his assessing transcript, in the city of Philadelphia, and also in any county where it shall be ordered by the Court of Quarter Sessions, on the recommendation of a grand jury, or the petition of one hundred voters of the county, or of twenty-five of and for any district thereof, make out a list in alphabetical order, of the christian and surnames of all whom he shall know, and who shall personally claim, to be qualified voters of the district, and write opposite the name of each whether he is, or is not, a house keeper, and if he is in a town where dwellings are numbered, the number of his dwelling, and, whether or not the name of the street, alley or court, where he lives, and if he is not a housekeeper, his occupation and the place where, and person with whom, he boards; and if working for another, the name of his employer and his residence.

As soon as completed, the assessor shall make a duly certified copy of the list, and give it to the commissioners, and retain the other, to which he shall add the names of others who may personally call on him, and claim to be voters, in like manner as before provided for, and shall assess every one on his list, placed there by himself, or by direction of the revising board, but not within ten days of an October or presidential election.

On the receipt of the list by the commissioners, they shall have copies thereof made out as follows:—for each district in the city of Philadelphia printed copies, and for every other district where required, printed or written copies, of which they shall retain two, and give the others to the assessor, who shall keep one for inspection at all reasonable hours by a resident of the district, and two to be by him, laid before the revising board at its first meeting, and post the others in the most public places of the district by the 20th of August, and a like number by the 15th of October preceding a presidential election, and at the bottom of each posted list shall be a notice of the days and place the revising board will meet to strike from it all improper names and add others thereto.

The election officers, of an assessor's district in Philadelphia, shall meet at the election house, and if there be more than one in the district, at that one, where the largest number of votes was polled at the preceding October election, on the second Thursday preceding the second Tuesday in October, and also of the Presidential election, and continue in session from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M., of each secular day till the evening of the following Tuesday; but the officers of one election division shall take no part in matters pertaining to another of the same district; and on the written request of twenty or more voters of a district averring their belief that the registering of voters may not be fairly and impartially conducted, the court of quarter sessions shall appoint two or three competent and discreet persons, one of whom, if within the district at the time, shall be the defeated candidate for judge, run by the opposite political party, at the prior election for election of officers, and the others of the opposite political party to those on the election board, to meet with the election officers and form part of the revising board.

In a district outside of Philadelphia, the election officers shall meet at the election house thereof on the second Monday preceding the regular October and presidential election and continue in session from 9 A. M. to 7 P. M. of that, and the following day, and on the request of persons in the manner provided for in the preceding section, the Court of Quarter Sessions of the county shall appoint part of the revising board.

The revising board, when assembled, shall strike from the list to be laid before it by the assessor, the name of every one who is known to be dead or to have removed from the district or who cannot be a qualified voter at the ensuing election; and shall add thereto in alphabetical order the name of every one, who shall in person apply to be registered as a voter and shall be found qualified therefor, and write opposite his name the same as is required of the assessor in the first section: and if the applicant is not personally known to the board, to be a qualified voter of the district, he shall prove by the written affidavit of a qualified voter of the district, taken in the presence of the board, that he is an actual resident, and as he verily believes in other respects a qualified voter of the district, or that if he is not then, he will be one by the day of the election, if he continues his residence therein till that day; the applicant shall also make his written affidavit before the board, setting forth when and where he was born, that he is a citizen of the United States, and has resided in this State during the preceding year, or that he will have resided therein for that period of time if he remains in the district, as he proposes to, till the day of the election; or, if formerly a citizen of the State and had removed from it, that he has returned, and if he continues his residence, as he proposes to, in the district till the election day, he will then have been six months a resident of the State; or, if he was a resident of another district in the State, that he has removed into the present one and if he continues his residence therein, as he proposes to, till the day of the election, he will then have been ten days within it; and also that he has paid a State or county tax, of this State, within the last two years, which has been or by the day of the election will have been assessed ten days, or that if it has not been paid, and he claims the right to vote, it will before then be paid, and if he swears it has been paid, he shall produce the receipt therefor, or set forth that he cannot because of its loss or destruction, and if so, shall also state, when, where and to whom payment was made; and if he claims to be a naturalized citizen his affidavit must set forth when, where and by what court he was made such, and if he has not been a voter of the district for five years next preceding, he shall exhibit his certificate, and the board shall indorse on it "*registered as voter,*" with date; or if the applicant claims that he will be between the ages of twenty-one and twenty-two years on the day of election, that he will then in all other respects be a qualified voter of the district; and each one shall set forth whether he has been registered elsewhere, and if he has, when and where, and whether he claims to be a qualified voter in any other district.

The assessor shall mark opposite the name of every one claiming to be a voter, and placed by him, on his list, the letters "C. V."

And the board shall mark opposite the name of each one placed on its revised list, as a qualified voter, the letter "V."

Opposite that of a naturalized citizen, the letter "N."

Opposite that of one removed into the district, the letter "R."

Opposite that of one between twenty-one and twenty-two years of age, the letter "A."

And that of one whose term of residence is not complete, the letter "T."

A number shall be set opposite each name in regular numerical order, and when the list is completed, the board, or a majority of it, shall append their affidavit that it is, as they verily believe, in all respects correct and conformable to law, and have six copies thereof made out, two of which shall be filed in the Commissioners' office for future use, one to be given to the Assessor, who shall by twelve M., of the Friday preceding the election, have erased from his former posted list, the names of those the board may have stricken off, and have added thereto such other names as the board may have placed on the list; and [illegible] three [illegible] with the [illegible] lists and receipts laid before the board, with the minutes of its proceedings, [illegible] by the election officers, and to be used on the case thereof as occasion may require; and when the counting of the votes has been finished, they, with the other election papers, shall be sealed up and kept as now required by law, and shall not be opened till the October election of the following year, unless required for a Presidential election, or the Legislature, a court, or the return judges, in case of a contested election, shall otherwise order, after which they shall be replaced and sealed up.

No one shall be allowed to vote whose name is not on the revised list, nor if it is on, if when offering to vote, he is challenged by any voter, and is found in other respects not to be a qualified voter of the district for the preceeding ten years he must produce his certificate of naturalization, and if allowed to vote, the board shall indorse on it, "*voted,*" with the day, month and year it was done; and, if interrogated, shall answer all questions touching his right to vote, and whether he has voted or offered to vote elsewhere on that day and where.

When one has voted, the word "*voted*" shall be written opposite his name on the list, and the number opposite his name shall be written with pen and ink on the back of his ticket.

On the written request of fifty voters in the county, or of five in a district, with the affidavit of one or more of them, averring their belief that fraud is intended at an approaching election, and that it will not be fairly or legally conducted, the court, or a judge in vacation, shall appoint for the district applied for, two sober, discreet and intelligent citizens thereof, from the opposite political party of the inspectors respectively, who shall attend and act as overseers at the election, with the right to challenge voters, to examine them and their witnesses and papers, and to oversee the counting of the votes and the making out and signing of the returns; and if they are unlawfully interfered with, so as to prevent the execution of their duties, and the election is contested, the votes polled shall be rejected by the board of return judges, or the tribunal passing upon it.

If the return judges, or a majority of them, are satisfied from sufficient evidence that fraud has been committed at an election, they may reject the entire vote of the district in which it was committed, but their action shall not interfere with the rights of others to contest the election, as determined by them, or any of the election boards in the manner now allowed by law.

If, in adjusting the revised list of voters, differences of opinion shall exist among the members of the board, a majority shall determine, and the dissenting ones may note their reasons for their dissenting; and if the overseers, or either of them, are satisfied that fraudulent votes have been received, or lawful ones rejected, or that other frauds have been committed, they may make memoranda thereof with the other election papers, to be used in any contest that may arise respecting the election.

An examination for naturalization shall be in open court, and under the immediate cognizance and judgment of its members as presiding judge.

Every prothonotary shall keep a naturalization docket, in which he shall register, in alphabetical order, the name of every applicant, the time of filing his declaration of intention, and his petition—the place and country of his birth—his age, residence, and time of arrival in this country—the names of his vouchers and their residences, and the nature of the court's action; and the same shall be open for inspection and for copies, as other records; and if he or any one [illegible] to, or shall give out blanks, or suffer them to be taken from his office or charge, to be filled up and used, on conviction thereof, he shall be fined and imprisoned at the discretion of the court, and be deprived of his office.

If any one shall sell, give or use, or shall vote, or offer to vote, or encourage another to vote on a naturalization certificate which he knows, or has good reason to know, is not genuine; or shall knowingly testify falsely in any matter relative to the right of registering or of voting, on conviction thereof, shall be fined and imprisoned at the discretion of the court.

If any one with a fraudulent or mischievous intent, or for any improper purpose, shall add to, deface or destroy, tear down or remove any list of voters, on conviction thereof, shall be fined and imprisoned at the discretion of the court.

Every assessor, election officer, assistant reviser and overseer may administer oaths in matters pertaining to their duties, and before entering upon his duties shall take and subscribe an oath that he will faithfully and impartially, to the best of his abilities, perform and discharge them all; and if an assessor places upon the list previously posted by him, the name of any one not allowed by the revised list, or neglect to place upon it the name of any one put upon it by the revising board, or if a member of the board puts upon its list the name of one as a voter whom he knows, or who is proven not to be a qualified one, or will not be such by the day of the election, or refuses to put thereon the name of one whom he knows, or who is proven to be a qualified voter, or will be such by the election day, on conviction thereof, shall be fined and imprisoned at the discretion of the court.

The compensation of the assessors election officers, assistant revisers and overseers, shall be the same as is now allowed by law to assessors and election officers respectively, and the Court may order a reasonable extra allowance to the assistant reviser and overseer.

The word district shall, when necessary, include in its meaning townships, towns, boroughs, wards, precincts, sub-districts or divisions of either; and all acts altered or supplied by this one are hereby repealed.

Daring Robbery.

A daring robbery was perpetrated at St. Catharines, Canada, last Monday night, by which a bank was relieved of its care of $48,000. The Cleveland *Leader* thus describes the operation:

The door of the bank and of the vault had been unlocked with false keys, the safe punched just over the lock, a fuse applied, the vault door closed, and the sound being confined by the thick stone walls, was not heard beyond the building. The $48,000 in paper was packed into a couple of ordinary bags, and the burglars procured a conveyance from St. Catharines to Niagra Falls, from there they got another to Tonawanda, from there another to Buffalo, and at Buffalo they procured a team, driving, it themselves to Angola. There they remained at the hotel for a couple of hours, apparently paying little heed to the satchels that contained the precious load, but refusing to allow the porter to take charge of their overcoats. Their reason for this is that most probably the pockets were pretty well filled with gold, as they had a chance to help themselves to what they wished of $300,000 in gold, also in the safe.

At the Angola Station they tried to get through tickets to Chicago, but the regular agent was absent, and they paid their fare on the cars, paying out American money. Nothing further is known of them except that they went through Erie on the 7 p. m. train on Tuesday night.

One of the men is of short build, about five feet six, probably weighing [illegible] guished between St. Catharine's and Erie [illegible] changed [illegible] facial appearance [illegible] times. The other [illegible] of rather spare build, and wore a [illegible] mustache.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

SENATE.

THURSDAY, Jan. 22, 1868.

NO QUORUM.—The Democrats were all absent to defeat the bill extending the term of Richard Peltz, receiver of taxes, Philadelphia, which came over from the House, yesterday, slightly amended. Several Republican Senators being away, there was no quorum. The Senate adjourned over until to-morrow. The Democratic Receiver of taxes will be sworn in on Monday morning at 9 o'clock, if the Democratic Senators can delay the bill. Doubtless there will be no quorum to-morrow.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THE PASTERS AND FOLDERS.—Mr Hunter, of Westmoreland, offered a resolution, dispensing with the pasters and folders and printing of all public documents. On motion of Mr Davis, of Philadelphia, indefinitely postponed.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. Morgan, of Allegheny—Incorporating the Pittsburg and Ormsby Passenger Railway Company.

Mr. Jackson, of Armstrong—Repealing the act increasing the number of supervisors in Cowanshannock township.

Mr. Mc Cullough, of Clearfield—A joint resolution instructing Congressmen against the incorporating of railroad companies by the General Government.

Mr. Hunter—For Assistant Law Judge in the Twentieth Judicial District.

Mr. Humphreys, of Allegheny—A supplement for Federal street and Pleasant Valley Passenger Railway Company, authorizing an additional track connecting with the terminus in Allegheny City, with consent of Councils.

Mr. Wilson, of Allegheny—Supplement to act imposing additional taxes for State purposes, approved 13th April, 1864, which includes coal coke as the product of mines.

Adjourned until 3 p. m., of Tuesday.

The Fortieth Congress.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22, 1869.

SENATE.

The President presented the credentials of Jas. A. Bayard and Thos. F. Bayard, Senators elect from Delaware.

Mr. Trumbull, from the Committee on Judiciary, reported the House joint resolution providing for the disposition of certain papers, relating to claims against the Department of War, with amendments which were adopted, after which the bill was passed.

Mr. Drake, by unanimous instruction of the Committee on the Pacific Railroad, reported and asked for the immediate consideration of the resolution declaring it inadequate for Congress to authorize any subsidy in Government bonds to any railroad enterprise not entitled to it under existing laws.

Mr. Edmunds objected, and the resolution went over.

Mr. Pomeroy, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill to grant lands to aid in the construction of a railroad from the Mississippi river to Yancton, on the Missouri river, and to amend the act of May 12, 1864, granting lands to the State of Iowa to aid in the construction of a railroad in said State. It transfers the grant made by the above act for the benefit of the McGregor and Sioux City Railroad Company, and grants the latter company two sections per mile to aid in the extension

Mr. Pomeroy also reported back the bill to legalize certain land locations, which declares that the provisions of the act of July 27, 1867, shall not apply to locations of agricultural college scrip made by registers, and receipts, before the receipt of notice of its passage.

Mr. Stewart introduced a bill relative to refining gold and silver bullion at the mint of the United States and branches, which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations It authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury whenever, in his judgment or in the judgment of the directors of the mint, it is for the interest of the United States to do so, to receive on deposit at the mint and at the branches refined gold and silver suitable for coinage, and in payment therefor, deliver to the parties making such deposits imported bars at such rates and upon such terms and regulations as shall be prescribed by the directors of the mint, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. Freelinghuysen then addressed the Senate in reply to the argument of Mr. Morton, yesterday, on his bill to punish the collection of illegal taxes upon passengers.

Mr. Morton replied briefly, when the discussion was interrupted by the expiration of the morning hour.

Mr. Wilson offered a joint resolution to drop from the rolls of the army the officers absent without leave. Referred to the military Committee.

Mr. Wilson offered a joint resolution re-appointing professor Agassiz a Regent of the Smithsonian Institute, which passed.

Mr. Howard, from the Committee on Pacific Railroad, reported a joint resolution directing the Secretary of the Treasury to reserve and withhold from the Union Pacific Railroad Co., and from each of its branches, Government bonds to the amount of $3000 per mile, as security for the completion of the several lines of road according to the provisions of the law, this amount per mile to be reserved until the President of the United States shall have certified that the roads are so completed, which is to be determined by special commissioners who shall examine the roads and report, the expense of such examinations to be paid by the Pacific Railroad Company. Laid on the table.

The Senate then resumed consideration of the bill to promote commerce among the States which, by amendment made yesterday, is now merely a bill to authorize the construction of a railroad between Washington and New York. The pending amendment was that offered by Mr. Doolittle, requiring the consent of the Legislatures of the States through which the road wood pass.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Pollard, from the Committee on the Revision of the Laws, made a report in reference to the extension of the fifty per cent. clause in the bankrupt law, and to the printing of notices in bankruptcy. Ordered to be printed and recommitted.

Mr. Kelly introduced a bill to establish an assay office in Montuna, to convert the branch mint at Denver into an assay office, and relative to the refining of gold and silver bullion at the United States mint and branches. Referred to the Committee on coinage.

Mr. Griswold introduced a bill to diminish the fluctuations in gold and to provide for a return to specie payments. Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, and ordered to be printed. The bill proposes the issue of gold notes by the Government, redeemable in coin, and receivable for all Government dues, not to exceed $350,000,000, and not to exceed the amount of gold in the Treasury above that required for three month's interest on the public debt, is to be used in redeeming greenbacks at the average gold value.

Mr. Dawes, from the Committee of conference on the bill relative to taking testimony in contested election cases, made a report, which was agreed to.

[illegible] sideration of the bill granting land to the Denver [illegible] and Telegraph Company. Mr. [illegible] continued his argument against the bill.

The Speaker gave notice that tomorrow Mr. Boutwell would call up the proposed Constitutional amendment in respect to suffrage, and the bill would be for debate during the day.

The death of Mr. Hinds, late member from Arkansas, who was assassinated in that State during the recess in Congress, was announced by Mr. Elliott, of Arkansas. After eulogies on the deceased by the members of the Arkansas delegation, the House adjourned.

—A Portland lady attempted to kill a rat that had invaded her parlor, when the animal sought refuge by running up her garments upon her back. This so alarmed the woman that she fled shrieking from the room and tumbled down stairs, turning a complete somersault, landing on her back. The rat was killed.

[illegible] your good; and bless ye, my girl, whatever bargain you make, your father will ratify."

As Mr. Bilkins said this he considerately stepped out of the room, and

[illegible] a young [illegible] stopping at her house, [illegible] of visiting that city, and that [illegible] would confer a favor by acting as escort. The young lady, upon being summoned to the parlor, immedi-

[illegible] sidered that [illegible] treme."

Hardware, &c.

New Firm, New Goods.

Speyerer & Sons,

SUCCESSORS TO

GEO. C. SPEYERER.

Having returned from the East with a large stock of Goods, bought at LOWEST CASH PRICES, offer to the public, at their OLD STAND

CORNER OF WATER AND JAMES STREET,

ROCHESTER, PENN'A.

GENERAL DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS.

NOTIONS,

HATS, CAPS, *BOOTS AND SHOES,*

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS,

HARDWARE, IRON,

NAILS, CARPENTER TOOLS

ROPE, OCUM & PACKING YARN, WHITE LEAD and PAINTS dry and in Oil, & Putty

Queensware and Willow Ware,

FLOUR, FLOUR,

Still having the Sole Agency of that CELEBRATED CANTON CITY FLOUR, for Rochester and vicinity, we can sell dealers at Pittsburgh rates, saving freight.

FEED, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

ALSO AGENCY FOR

Buffalo Scale Company,

We offer Scales at MANUFACTURERS PRICE

ALSO AGENTS FOR

Eureka Bone Sulphate of Lime and

PLASTER PARIS FOR LANDS,

White and Water Lime at Wholesale Rates.

BEAVER SALT COMPANY'S SALT.

[illegible] be convinced.

RETAIL GOODS DELIVERED FREE OF CHARGE.

dec16.

TINWARE.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF

Tin, Copper & Sheet Iron Ware.

I PROPOSE KEEPING CONSTANTLY ON HAND ALL KINDS OF TIN, COPPER AND SHEET-IRON WARE,

which I will sell

AT THE LOWEST PRICE.

Tin Roofing, Spouting & Job Work

Done to order in the best possible manner, and on shortest notice.

Using none but the best of material, and having none but the best of workmen,

WE WARRANT ALL WORK

SHOP ON THE LOWER END OF

Third Street

BEAVER, PA.

Give us a Call, and Examine our Stock.

JAPANNED WARE KEPT CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

O. H. ANSHUTZ.

MOORES' DRUG STORE,

IN BEAVER.

May be found the best assortment of

DRUGS,

Medicines,

CHEMICALS,

PURE

LIQUORS, WINES

And Brandies,

Paints, Oils,

AND

DYE STUFFS:

TOILET ARTICLES, SOAPS

BRUSHES,

PATENT MEDICINES

in great variety, all of the best quality, and sold cheaper than can be bought at any other Drug Store in the county.

Duponco's Female Pills, 75 cents per box; Cheeseman's, $1; Clark's, $1.

The Largest Stock of LAMPS & LAMP TRIMMINGS, LANTERNS, STATIONERY, WINDOW GLASS & PUTTY. Ever offered outside of the city, at Moore's Drug Store, and sold cheaper than can be bought anywhere else.

Let those who doubt this call and see, and they will doubt no more.

J. MOORE.

Dry Goods.

[illegible] GOOD [illegible]

AT

S. J. Cross & Co's.

ROCHESTER, PA.

FULL AND COMPLETE STOCK OF

DRY GOODS

FLANNELS.

Plain Flannels, Barred Flannels,
Opera Flannels, Alpaccas,
Merinos, Delaines,
Ginghams, Prints,
Shawls, Hosiery,
Gloves,

BALMORAL SKIRTS,

CANTON FLANNEL.

MENS' AND BOYS' WEAR.

JEANS, CASSIMERES, DOESKINS, &c.

READY MADE SHIRTS AND DRAWERS.

HATS AND CAPS

NEW STYLES AND CHEAP

Boots and Shoes

A larger and better Stock than we have ever before kept. Mens' and Boys', Womens', Misses' and Childrens' Shoes and Gum Shoes, just bought and

FOR SALE LOW.

ALSO,

Our usual Stock of

HARDWARE AND NAILS

GLASS, QUEENSWARE,

Bacon, Oils,
Paints,
Grain, Putty,

Grain, Flour, Salt, Feed, &c.,

We buy often and keep our Stock full and fresh, always having something new to show our customers.

WE BUY CLOSE AND SELL CLOSE

CALL AND SEE!

S. J. CROSS & CO.

ROCHESTER, Oct. 5th, 1868.

Miscellaneous.

Beaver Ladies' Seminary.—Will open on the 8th of September next. Pupils received at every stage of advancement. In the Primary Department boys and girls received Young men will be taught by the Principal in his own room, but none taken as boarders.

Our purpose is to establish the reputation of the school on thorough scholarship in every branch studied. It is therefore important that pupils should be present at the opening of the school, and continue regular in their attendance. Having had over one hundred enrolled during the past year, we hope for a large increase during the coming year.

D. H. A. M'LEAN, Principal.

aug11'68-tf.

Michael Grim vs. R. Pritchard & Co. } In the Court of Common Pleas of Beaver county, No. 149 March T., 1868, Foreign Attachment in debt.

October 19, 1868, on motion the Court gives judgment against defendant. Same day Narr and Affidavit of claim being filed rule on the Prothonotary to assess the damages in the above case.

Notice is hereby given that said damages will be assessed at the Prothonotary's office, on the 24th day of December, 1868, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

JOHN CAUGHEY, Pro.

Nov. 18—9w

MEATS.—The undersigned will have a large lot of Turkeys, Chickens, Ducks, Geese and everything in the fowl line for the Holidays. He will also have wild Meats of all the kinds he can obtain for that season, all of which he will sell at wholesale or retail. Beef, Pork, Veal, Mutton, &c., for sale at his shop on Third Street, Beaver, Pa. Prices moderate. Call and see.

JOHN BORDER.

Dec 16 1868.

Groceries.

A [illegible]

DEALER IN

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS

Hardware.

HAVING ON HAND A LARGE AND WELL SELECTED STOCK OF

Teas, Rice,
Coffee, Cheese,
Sugar, Soaps,
Molasses, Bacon,
Syrups, Fish,

Hardware,

NAILS & WINDOW GLASS

STONEWARE.

Pine Churns, Peck Measures,
Oak Churns ½ Bush. Measures,
Willow Baskets, Split Baskets,

Pure Cider Vinegar.

ALSO

Choice Family Flour,

By the Barrel or in Sacks, constantly on [illegible] Prices very low, call and see.

A. S. HARV[illegible]
Bridgewater

oct7'67-1y.

NEW FAMILY GROCERY

AND

PROVISION STOR[illegible]

Rochester, P[illegible]

By COE & DARR[illegible]

WHERE MAY BE FOU[illegible]

Family Groceries and Provisions [illegible] Cheese, Butter, Lard, Bacon, Oil, [illegible] Vinegar, Syrups, Molasses, Sa[illegible] Coffees, Sugars, Crackers, To[illegible] Cigars, Queensware, Willow-ware, Wooden-ware, and everything in their line, and they hope by strict attention to business, to merit a

LIBERAL SHARE OF THE P[illegible]

N.B.—All kinds of Country [illegible] the market price.

COE & DARR[illegible]

Rochester Oct. 1st. 1867—oct9'6[illegible]

SIMON SNITGER & CO.

(At the old stand, 3rd street [illegible]

DEALERS IN

ALL KINDS O[illegible]

GROCERIE[illegible]

SUCH AS

COFFEES, TEAS, SUGA[illegible] UPS, MOLASSES, SO[illegible] RICE, PEPPERS, S[illegible] SOAPS, CANDIES, [illegible] SINS, ENGLISH CURRANTS, FIGS.

FLOUR, FEED, FISH, [illegible]

They are constantly receiving a [illegible] ment of these articles, and the pub[illegible] upon getting from them as good [illegible] market affords.

All goods delived if required.

jan15:1y.

FALL AND WINTER GO[illegible]

I HAVE JUST RECEIVED A [illegible] OF GOODS OF THE

LATEST STYL[illegible]

For Fall and Wint[illegible]

Gentlemen's Furnish[illegible]

CONSTANTLY ON HA[illegible]

CLOTHING MADE TO [illegible]

In latest and most fashionable styl[illegible] notice.

WILLIA[illegible]
[illegible]

FALL AND WINTER GO[illegible] undersigned begs leave to in[illegible] and the public generally that he ha[illegible] a new stock of goods of the [illegible] Spring and Summer wear, which [illegible] moderat rates.

GENTLEMENS' FUR[illegible] GOODS.

CONSTANTLY ON HA[illegible]

Clothing made to order on the s[illegible] Thankful to the public for past [illegible] by close attention to business to [illegible] ance of the same.

DANIEL M[illegible]
BRIDGE ST., BRIDGEW[illegible]

QUEEN OF ENGLAN[illegible]
QUEEN OF ENGLAND S[illegible]
QUEEN OF ENGLAND[illegible]

For doing a family washing in the [illegible] est manner. Guaranteed equal [illegible] world! Has the strength of old [illegible] the mild and lathering qualities [illegible] tile. Try this splendid Soap. S[illegible] DEN CHEMICAL WORKS. North [illegible] Philadelphia

sept2'68

Farmers Take Notice.—T[illegible] having placed their Grist Mi[illegible] pair with new Bolts, &c., and havi[illegible] services of William Sodlake, [illegible] late of the Industry mill, we [illegible] warrant all work and give the large[illegible] any mill west of the mountains.

Come One, Come all and [illegible]

LUMBER, SHINGL[illegible]

AND LATH, as cheap as the cheape[illegible]

J. & H. D[illegible]
Sharon Mills, Beave[illegible]

oct7'68

E. GOLDSMIT,

Manufacturer and Whole[illegible]

CIGARS AND TOB[illegible]

343 Liberty, opposite Wayne S[illegible]

Persons purchasing Cigars [illegible] ways be sure of getting the same [illegible] manufactures them under his ow[illegible] and can guarantee perfect satisf[illegible]

nov11:3m

CHEAP BREAD.

FLOUR DECLI[illegible]

S. J. CROSS & [illegible]

New Year Pri[illegible]

BEST WHITE WINTER

25lb Sack,..........
50lb Sack,..........
Barrel,..........

SECOND QUALITY

25lb Sacks,..........
50lb Sacks,..........
Barrel,..........

ROCHESTER, Jan. 1, 186[illegible]

The Beaver Argus.

Beaver, January 27, 1869.

State of the Thermometer for the week ending the 23d of January, 1868.

	7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.
Jan. 17,	30 deg.	36 deg.	32 deg
" 18,	32 deg.	34 deg.	32 deg
" 19,	30 deg.	32 deg.	32 deg
" 20,	34 deg.	30 deg.	28 deg
" 21,	29 deg.	41 deg.	32 deg
" 22,	29 deg.	27 deg.	15 deg
" 23,	13 deg.	36 deg.	33 deg

R. T. TAYLOR.

The attention of the public is directed to the following new advertisements in to-days ARGUS:

Local Notices—J. H. Bence.
Plating—Y. N. McKenzie.
Notions, &c.—Jos. Horne & Co.
Reduction in Prices—J. & H. Beggs.
For Sale—Elwood Thomas.
Stray Bull—J. McKenzie.
Local Notices—S. Snitger & Co.

Subscriptions to the Beaver Argus.—The following named persons have paid the sums set opposite to their names on subscription to the Beaver ARGUS, since the date of our last issue:

Dr. John Murray, Bridgewater,	$1 50
John McMahon, Sr., Beaver,	2 00
John Cumming, Baden,	2 00
W. C. Dunn, Baden,	2 00
Charles Fisher, Brush Creek,	4 00
D. B. Short, Water Cure,	2 00
Robert Dawson, Ohioville,	2 00
Dan'l Dawson, Ohio tp.,	4 00
Thos. Moore, Industry,	2 00
Pendleton Bros., Rochester,	2 00
Daniel Neely, Baden,	2 00
Sam'l Magaw, New Brighton,	2 00
J. B. McClure, Black Hawk,	4 00
B. B. Chamberlin, New Brighton,	2 00
M. Campbell, Service,	2 00
H. B. Ewing, Holt,	2 00
S. C. Gormly, Holt,	4 00
John Herron, Brighton tp.,	2 00
John C. Freed, Homewood,	1 00
S. Snitger & Co., Beaver,	2 00
G. M. Fields, Fallston,	2 00
Dr. Sherlock, Darlington,	7 00
John Findley, Sharon,	2 00
V. Sohn, New Scottsville,	4 00
Orr & Cooper, Beaver,	2 00
Dr. B. Feicht, Allegheny,	6 00

Fee Bill.—Justices and Constables will find the fee bill, now in force in this State, on the first page of this paper.—Lay it by for future reference.

A good article of Buckwheat Flour can be bought at 4½ cts. per pound, at the grocery store of S. Snitger & Co., Beaver, Pa.

Senator Morton introduced a bill last week in the Senate to allow Mrs. Lincoln a pension, which Mr. Sumner moved to put at five thousand dollars per annum, asking for its immediate consideration. Messrs. Fesseden and Conkling objected, and it was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Feed of all kinds for sale at the grocery store of S. Snitger & Co., Beaver, Pa.

The Cadiz (O.) *Republican* says: An attempt was made on Friday night last, to rob the Treasury of Hocking county. The door of the office was forced open and also a money drawer of the desk, but no funds were found, the Treasurer having taken the precaution to place all "filthy lucre" in the safe. No attempt was made on that institution.

Sugar, Coffee, Teas, Tobacco, Cigars, all of the best qualities, for sale at low rates, at the grocery store of S. Snitger & Co., Beaver, Pa.

The Morgan (O.) *Herald* says: A young man, named Vanfossen, living near McConnelsville, came to a sudden and terrible death by falling astride a circular saw in full motion, ripping him almost through. He was sawing logs at the time and accidentally lost his balance and dropped upon the saw, which resulted as above related, in his almost instant death.

Best New Orleans Molasses, at $1 per gallon, at the grocery store of S. Snitger & Co., Beaver, Pa.

Earthquake in Pittsburgh.—It is stated on good authority, that several distinct shocks of an earthquake were felt in the old Ninth ward, on Thursday evening last, at seven o'clock. The buildings in the neighborhood of Penn and Clymer streets were shaken to their foundations, and, for a time, much alarm was felt by the residents.—*Pitts. Gazette.*

Corn Meal always on hand and for sale at lowest market rates, at the grocery store of S. Snitger & Co., Beaver, Pa.

The editor of the Wellsville *Union* has had the garments on his clothes line stolen. Hear how he talks:

If the female who robbed our clothes line on Wednesday evening of last week will return the goods stolen, she will save the trouble of an arrest. We know who it was, and unless the articles are returned will have her arrested.

See notice of J. & H. Beggs, of No. 124 Federal street, Allegheny city. Selling off at cost.

A Run Off.—On last Wednesday, a team of horses, attached to a sled, and belonging to a countryman named Hooker, started off, "on their own responsibility," at the upper end of Beaver, and ran furiously until they came in contact with a post in front of the Court House. The post brought them to a sudden stand-still. No harm done, we believe.

Best brands of Flour at $10 per barrel, at the grocery store of S. Snitger & Co., Beaver, Pa. Call and try it.

Editorial Convention.—A convention of the editors and publishers of Pennsylvania will be held at Harrisburg on Tuesday, the 2d day of February. They meet on that day and at that place in pursuance of the following resolution which was passed at a similar convention held at Bellefonte, Pa., on the 8th inst.

> "*Resolved*, That the Editors of Pennsylvania be requested to meet in Convention at Harrisburg, on Tuesday, the 2d day of February, to consider ways and means for securing the passage of an act of Assembly regulating the publication of the general laws of the State, and other matters of interest to the public."

Flour at *three* cents per pound, for sale at S. Snitger & Co.'s grocery store, in Beaver, Pa.

Revivals.—At a special meeting of a the M. E. Church of Rochester, commencing with the week of prayer, from 40 to 50 persons have asked an interest in the prayers of the congregation, and some 30 additions to the Church have been made. The revival still continues.

At New Brighton there is quite an interest awakened in the M. E. Church, and quite a number have enrolled their names as members.

In the Evangelical Association (German Methodists) of Rochester there has also been quite a revival, and numerous accessions to the Church.

Medical.—Dr. Clark's numerous patients in this county will meet him at the "National Hotel" in Beaver, on Friday and Saturday, Feb. 5th and 6th, '69. The Dr. treats Chronic Diseases only, and his highest recommendation in this county has been in curing many cases considered hopeless. Persons afflicted should consult the Dr. during his short stay at Beaver. 4t

Its good effects are permanent. In this it differs from all hair dyes. By its use luxuriant growth is guaranteed, natural color and gloss are restored. One trial will cause you to say this of Mrs. Allen's Improved (new style) Hair Restorer or Dressing, (in one bottle.) Every Druggist sells it. Price One Dollar. 4t.

Clerks Appointed.—Two judiciary Contested Election Committees were appointed by the Legislature last week. J. D. Nicholas, Esq., of Meadville, has been appointed Clerk in the Committee in the contested election case of Thomas Gillenbank, Associate Judge of the District Court of Philadelphia.

Captain M. R. Adams, of Beaver, has been appointed to a similar position on the Committee in the case of J. I. Clark Hare, President Judge of the District Court of Philadelphia.

Whittlesey's Dyspepsia Cure.—It will cure dizziness arising from a disordered stomach. Hear what Theodore D. Shepherd, Esq., of the firm of Newman, Case & Shepherd, says of it: "Having used Dr. Whittlesey's Dispepsia Cure for a year past, I can cheerfully recommend the same as an excellent remedy for Sick Headache and Dizziness arising from a disordered stomach."

A Meeting of the 9th Corps officers, and officers of the Burnside expedition into North Carolina, has been called by General Burnside, to meet in New York city, February 8th next—the anniversary of the capture of Roanoke Island—for the purpose of forming a permanent organization, and taking measures for a general meeting at an early day. It is hoped that a full representation will be present.

Mrs. Lincoln.—A bill is now before the Senate to pension Mrs. Lincoln in the sum of $5,000 annually, the act declaring that President Lincoln met his death in the late war to crush rebellion. It was referred to the Committee on Pensions after an earnest appeal from Sumner for its immediate passage. Gen. Taylor met his death by no war for the Union, and yet his widow was voted the salary of his full term of four years. Has not scandal made us unjust to the widow of the martyr President?

An Honest Man.—It is said "The noblest work of God is an honest man." This is all very true, but imagine an honest man in a badly made, or worse in an ill fitting shirt. His clothes don't seem to fit him, he is in a bad humor, in fact nothing seems to be right about him; now this is all very wrong, and it can be easily remedied by going to J. H. Bence's, 3d street, Beaver. He has just received an excellent lot of splendid fitting white shirts, all numbers, at reasonable prices. All ye in want of a good white shirt leave your orders at Bence's. [2t.

Fill Your Lamps.—At this season of the year many fatal accidents occur from the explosion of lamps in which kerosene is burned, a little knowledge communicated and a little advice given on the subject may tend to lessen the number of accidents, if not to prevent their occurrence altogether. Let those who use kerosene lamps take notice of these facts, and act accordingly: "As the oil burns down in the lamp a highly inflamable gas gathers over its surface, and as the oil decreases the gas increases. When the oil is nearly consumed a slight jar will often inflame the gas, and an explosion is sure to follow, dealing death and destruction. Now if the lamp is not allowed to burn more than half way down, such accidents are impossible. Always fill your lamps every morning, then you never need fear an explosion."—*Exchange.*

Good Hoop Skirts for 50 cents, at Bence's. [2t.

Committed to Jail.—The prisoners charged with various robberies and who had a second hearing before Justice Wm. Hornish on last Monday were committed for trial at court. Their names are Samuel Potts *alias* John Devore, Samuel Jones, and Henry Cramer. They were committed, on four separate indictments, for robbery in different localities in the county, on information of R. V. Johnson, Wm. C. Bryant, James Thom, and Samuel Whitely. Articles of clothing, watches, revolvers, &c., were found on the persons and recognized by the prosecuting parties. The justice remarked to the prisoners, that at the first hearing he was not quite satisfied as to their guilt, but from the evidence found since, he was fully convinced that they were a set of thieves, scouring the country, putting life and property in jeopardy. He advised that the reward of $25 offered for the apprehension of Johnson, the man who snapped the pistol at Mr. Thom, be raised and efforts made to arrest him.—The parties were committed on default of $500 bail, for trial.—*Wash. Reporter.*

Go to Bence's for Cheap goods, it is the cheapest place to buy. [2t.

How to Cook a Beefsteak.—A beefsteak is always to be broiled to be the nicest; but the following method of cooking is recommended by a lady writer on the subject, which even those who are accustomed to frying may be willing to try: The frying pan being wiped dry, place it upon the stove, and let it become hot. In the meantime mangle the steak—if it chance to be a sirloin so much the better—pepper and salt it, then lay it on the hot dry pan, which instantly cover as tight as possible. When the raw flesh touches the heated pan, of course it seethes and adheres to it, but in a few seconds it becomes loosened and juicy. Every half minute turn the steak; but be careful to keep it as much as possible under cover. When nearly done lay a small piece of butter upon it, and if you want much gravy add a table spoonful of strong coffee. In three minutes from the time the steak first goes into the pan it is ready for the table. This makes the most delicious, delicately broiled steak, full of juice, yet retaining the healthy beefy flavor that any John Bull could require. The same method may be applied to mutton chops, only they require more cooking to prevent them from being rare. An excellent gravy may be made with them by adding a little cream, thickened with a pinch of flour, into which, when off the fire and partly cool, stir in the yolk of an egg well beaten.

New Goods! New Goods!! at Bence's, Beaver. [2t.

Adjourned Court.—At an adjourned court held in this place on the 20th and 21st of the present month, quite an amount of business was transacted. The more important cases brought before the court were the following:

John Veder vs. Joseph Rouser. *Certiorari* to Hugh Bennett, Esq. Proceedings set aside.

James Robb, use of Sampson Marker, vs. Henry Gamble. Motion for a new trial. Continued by consent.

John C. Duff, vs. Joseph Brittain et. al. Motion for a new trial. Court refused to entertain the motion.

John F. Oliver vs. Basil D. Moore and wife. Judgment taken off.

Robert Morgan vs. J. B. Young and J. H. Cunningham. Rule on defendants requiring them to pay plaintiff certain sums of money collected by them. The court ordered the certificate of deposite for nine hundred and seventy-five dollars by the National Bank at New Brighton, to be placed in the hands of the Prothonotary, and the plaintiff's bill of costs to be paid over by defendants to said officer. The court further ordered that the respondents shall enter their appearance and plead forthwith to an action of assumpsit, which the plaintiff may bring against them, the said suit to be put on trial list for the March term, and precedence given to the same. Further action on the rule suspended.

David F. Anderson vs. T. A. Shinn. Rule on plaintiff to show cause why judgment of nol. pros. should not be entered in this case. Rule discharged.

The Atlantic Monthly for February [illegible] by well-known writers, as follows:

Malbone: an Oldport Romance. The second part of a serial story, by T. W. Higginson.

The Doorstep. A poem by Edmund C. Stedman.

[illegible] By E. Hasket Derby.

Co-operative Housekeeping. The fourth of a series of papers that should be read by all housekeepers.

Charles Baudelaire, Poet of the Malign. A sketch of the character and writings of this noted French Poet, by Eugene Benson.

Consumption in America. The second paper of a very valuable series on a subject of the greatest practical importance, by Henry I. Bowditch, M. D.

The Bee and the Rose. A poem.

Ritualism in England. By Arthur Pomber.

Proud Music of the Sea-Storm. A poem, by Walt Whitman.

The New Education. A general statement of the demand of the times for a more practical system of education, and an account of the Scientific and Technological Schools founded to furnish it. By Charles W. Eliot.

Birth of the Solar System. By James D. Whelpley.

Love in Mount Lebanon. By J. W. DeForest.

Tribute of a loving Friend to the memory of a Noble Woman (The Duchess of Sutherland.) By Mrs. H. B. Stowe.

Our Four Servants.

Reviews and Literary Notices.

FIELD, OSGOOD & CO., Publishers,
(Successors to Ticknor & Fields.

State Agricultural Society.—The State Agricultural Society met in Harrisburg on Wednesday afternoon, Jan. 20. There was a reasonably full attendance of members. The contest for some of the offices was very animated. The following are the officers for 1869: President—Amos E. Kapp. Vice Presidents—1. James McCrea. 2. George Blight. 3. Samuel M. Fulton. 4. A. B. Cummings. 5. Adrian Cornell. 6. C. P. Rolf. 7. Samuel J. Sharpless. 8. Tobias Barto. 9. Jacob A. Kreybill. 10. Martin Early. 11. Joseph Sigman. 12. Samuel E. Driesbach. 13. George D. Jackson. 14. John A. Smull. 15. George H. Butcher. 16. Daniel O. Gehr. 17. John J. Thompson. 18. B. Morris Ellis. 19. Hery Souther. 20. John C. Brown. 21. George Rhey. 22. John Murdock, Jr. 23. William S. Bissell. 24. Jos. Wright.

Additional Members Executive Committee—William Coulder, J. R. Eby, D. W. Seiler, B. G. Peters, John H. Zeiglar, Frederick Watts, James Gowan, Thomas P. Knox, David Taggart, Jacob S. Haldeman, A. Boyd Hamilton.

Corresponding Secretary — Elbridge M'Conkey.

Chemist and Geologist—S. S. Haldeman.

Librarian—L. Rogers.

Transfers of Real Estate in Beaver Co., for the week ending Jan. 23, 1869.

James Smith to William Knapphahn, Sept. 21st, 1868, 49 A., 81 P. & 3 A., 2 R., 28 P., Moon tp.	$2,800
Reuben Watt to J. Hartman, Aug. 12, 1868, two half lots in Darlington boro.	$370
James Ransom to Jno. M. Shrodes, Jan. 18, 1869, one lot in Phillipsburgh,	$2,000
David Godard to Wm. Rigby, Sr., Oct. 17, 1868, 30 A. in Patterson tp.	$2,300
Jas. Hays and wife to C. Cable, Feb. 26, 1868, one half of out lot No. 65 in Rochester boro.	$ 75
C. Cable to C. Kaffman, Apr. 23, 1868, part of out lot No. 65, in Rochester boro.	$ 250
S. Kennedy to Wm. R. Howard, Apr. 4, 1868, 8 A., 68 P., in Raccoon tp,	$ 550
T. Walters to J. Border, Oct. 10, 1868, lot in borough of Beaver,	$3,000
J. S. Winans to H. T. Reeves, Oct. 2d, a lot in the boro. of New Brighton	$ 300
Jos. Whitla to John Whitla, Dec. 21, 1868, half of two lots in New Brighton,	$ 350
Henrici and Lenz to B. Thompson, Sept. 14. 1868 two lots in Beaver Falls	$ 400
Daniel Harvey to Jno. Scott, Apr. 1, 1864, 2 A., 137 P. in Raccoon tp.	$ 51½
J. M. Williams to L. Shnider, et. al., Jan. 19, 1869, lot in the borough of Rochester.	$ 500
A. Steinfield, et. al., to J. Cohen, May 29, 1861, four lots in Rochester boro.	$ 600
D. Cohen to L. Shnider, Jan. 23, 1869, three lots in Rochester bor.	$ 425
S. H. Hartman (guardian) to J. H. Diehl, Dec. 8, 1868, 67 A., 57 P. and 26 A., 40 P. in Green tp.,	$1,500
S. M. Keir, et. al., to J. H. Diehl, Nov. 28, 1868, three fourths of 93 A., 102 P., in Green tp.	$4,500
S. W. Hemphill, et. al., to A. W. Graham, Aug. 27, 1868, lot in Bridgewater boro.,	$ 75

Programme for Institute.

(1) *Reading*—By Mrs. S. Marquis.
(2) *Oration*—By Mr. Robt. Moore.
(3) *Select Reading*—By Mr. H. Hum.
(4) *Algebra*—By B. B. Lakin.
(5) *Periodical*—By Miss C. Donahoo.

Contributors to Periodical—Misses Ellen M. Foulk, Minta Anderson, Maggie Foulk, and Messrs. B. M. Ewing, J. Weyand and B. F. Wilson. Contributions desired early.

(6) *Question for Debate*—Are the attributes of God discoverable from the light of nature?

Affirm—Rev. J. F. Dravo; Deny—Rev. J. W. Martin, D. D.

Institute will convene at the Public School building, Thursday Feb. 4th, 1869, at 6½ P. M.

By order of Committee.

NEWS ITEMS.

—The Dayton Journal tells of a negro at Brinley Station, Ohio, who stole a dressed hog, and had his head broken by the hind legs of the Porker as he attempted to throw it over a fence.

—Queen Olga, of Greece, walks the streets of Athens, with her baby in her arms, stops and talks with all the mothers she meets, and compares babies with them.

—An American traveler, who is now in Europe, writes home that, of all the cities of the world, Paris is the most beautiful, London the dingiest, and New York the dirtiest and worst smelling

—A Massachusetts inventor has made application for a patent for an arrangement by which all the cattle in a burning barn can be turned loose without loss of time.

—A respectable old green grocer died last month, and left $15,000 to Charles Dickens, on condition that he will read his "Trial from Pickwick" in the presence of the G. G.'s family once a year till he dies.

SILVER IN ILLINOIS.—The penitentiary artesian well at Joliet has revealed a new wealth to Illinois imagination.—After boring through a "splendid quality" of building stone at the depth of fifteen feet the workman "struck a vein of silver." The drilling dust, on being subjected to chemical analysis, developed unquestionable silver mineral. The extent or richness of the vein can not be definitely known without digging a larger hole. The presence of silver in the geological formation of Illinois has never before been dreamed of by scientific men.

—Americans are said to be the most extravagant tourists in Europe. Wherever they gather in numbers, the cost of living is sure to increase through their reckless use of money.

CORRESPONDENCE.

NEW BRIGHTON, PA., Jan. 23rd, 18[illegible]

ED. ARGUS:—As a matter of importance to the general public, we beg leave to submit to your readers a synopsis of the Report of the State Superintendent of Common Schools, for the year ending June 1st, 1868.

From this report we learn that there are now in our State 13,[illegible] schools; 11,[illegible] school directors; 75 Superintendents; [illegible] teachers, and 800,515 pupils.

The *average* number of pupils is only 508,104—only a fraction over 63 per cent of the whole number of pupils enrolled. Here is certainly food for reflection. Why this great discrepancy? How is this terrible evil of irregular attendance to be removed? How largely are parents responsible for it? And how potent an influence can they wield for its utter extermination.

The cost of tuition, we are told, was $3,273,269 43; of building, renting and purchasing school houses, $1,001,152 55; of contingencies $854,253 21; and the total cost of the system for the year was six millions two hundred thousand five hundred and thirty-seven dollars and ninety-six cents. This is a very gratifying item, and is a large increase over previous years. It speaks well for both the head and heart of our people. The greater the amount we pay for the support of education the less we shall be obliged to pay for the support of prisons and gallows.

The average length of school term was five months and 19½ days. This is three months too short. *One radical defect in our shcool system is that it does not afford equal and impartial advantages to the children of our State.* Every child in the State should have an opportunity of going to school at least eight months every year; and in order to secure this our taxes for school purposes should be raised by a uniform assessment on all the realty in the State, and should be levied and collected as *a State tax.*

The average cost of tuition per month for each pupil was only 90 cents. The number of male teachers, exclusive of those in Philadelphia, 6,985, females, 8,509. From this we learn that the number of women engaged in teaching is almost 33 per cent greater than the number of men; which indicates clearly that the barbarous idea once so prevalent that brute force was essential to success in the school room is rapidly yielding to the christian idea of kindness and the persuasive influences of a well cultivated heart.

The average salaries of men was $37,28 per month; of women $28,76.

This item, while it clearly proves that many teachers receive salaries insufficient to pay one's boarding at a second class boarding house, indicates that we are rapidly approaching that very sensible and rational period when labor will be estimated by a truer and more equitable standard than that of *sex.*

The average number of mills on the dollar for school purposes was 7½, and for building 5½. The whole amount of tax levied outside of Philadelphia was $4,016,919.12. During the year a Teachers' Institute was held in each county in the State, each one of which continued in session from 4 to 5½ days. These Institutes were attended by an aggregate of 10,268 teachers, 25,565 spectators and cost $8,822,35, of which 1,101,56 were paid by members of the Institute.

The Superintendent makes some suggestions in relation to changes in the school law; but in those in relation to the mode of fixing the salaries of County Superintendents, we think, he does not evince very sound judgment.

His first suggestion is "That each Superintendent shall be allowed a certain sum, say five dollars, for every school in his county up to the number of three hundred.

2d. That every county with over three hundred schools shall have an assistant superintendent, to be appointed by the proper county Superintendent with the consent of the State Superintendent.

3d. That the salary of no county superintendent or assistant county superintendent, shall be less than $500 per annum.

4th. That the directors of any county may vote their county superintendent a larger salary than that fixed by law, but in all such cases the excess shall be deducted from the State appropriation for that county.

We object to all these proposed alterations of the law as not being founded on equity, nor sustained by sound policy.

In our county, by the first proposition, we should be able to pay our county superintendent only $852 per annum; unless we should choose to shorten our school term, and act in accordance with the 4th suggestion. Here it is evident that the wealthy counties would possess vastly superior advantages over the poorer and more sparsely settled counties. Allegheny, Erie, Bradford and other counties could pay $1500 and thus secure the services of competent men to fill the office; while Elk, Fulton, Wyoming and others could pay only $500, or use their State appropriations to increase it, and thus be compelled to increase their rate of taxation in order to keep their schools open long enough to secure their share of the appropriation.

If the office is worth maintaining we claim that it should be filled with competent, energetic men; and we know that *first-class men* can be secured in no position in these days on any other terms than those of *first-class remuneration.*

There is not a county in the State with the exception of six or seven, that has less than 100 schools, while very many have from 150 to 500. Let the State rather be so divided as to give each superintendent 150 schools; and let the salary in no instance be less than $1500; and then let directors select only competent men—men of experience not only in schools but in the general details of business—and then we shall receive a rich return for the money which this arm of the system costs.

In a future article we propose to say more upon this subject of salaries; and hope we shall be able to give some reasons why the directors of our county should fix upon a salary, (at their convention in May next) liberal enough to command the best talent in our county for the office of county Superintendent.

G. L. EBERHART.

BEAVER FALLS, PA., Jan. 23d, 1869.

EDITOR ARGUS:—The following is a *correct* list of the officers elected at our borough election a few days ago:

Beaver Falls Borough Election.—At the election at Beaver Falls, on Tuesday of last week, for municipal officers the following persons were elected:

Burgess—A. G. McCreary.
Assistant Burgess—R. A. Douglass.
Council—R. Duncan, T. Noble, J. Crane, S. Harold, R. Newton.
Justice of Peace—A. G. McCreary.
School Directors—J. L. B. Dawson, J. Nicholas, Charles M. Large, John Reeves, Rev. A. Dilworth, H. M. Large.
Assessor—John McGahey.
Constable—John McGahey.
High Constable—H. T. Reeves.
Judge of Election—T. Noble.
Inspectors of Election—Chamberlin White, Wm. Barnes.

—A farmer near Bloomington, Illinois, recently lost three children in a most remarkable manner. He started with his family to ride to Bloomington, eight miles, in a wagon. The three children were put down in the bottom of the wagon, carefully wrapped up in straw and a buffalo robe. The father and mother occupied the front seat, thinking their little ones very comfortable. On raising the robe, at the end of the journey, all three were found frozen to death. They had remained perfectly quiet, and undoubtedly died without pain.

ED. ARGUS—If you will be so kind as to give space for the publication of a brief article in the interests of the Public School of our place, you will confer a favor upon the writer, for which he will ever under lasting obligations. The present term of school began the first of last May; since that time nearly eight months of school have been spent either for the good of those placed under our instruction, or it must finally be to their injury; for eight months cannot be spent without leaving foot-prints upon the sands of time.

We have enjoyed a term, which to myself, at least, has seemed one of prosperity to the school.

Not all has been accomplished, it is true, that I and my associate teachers, have labored to accomplish for the good of our school; nor have I ever been able to do all I have desired, for any school for which I have labored in the past, and do not expect to, in the future: hence, having succeeded as well as we had expected, or having done all we could, we are content to submit results as they are, and not as we could have desired. We urgently ask all patrons of the school to visit us and see for yourselves, how we have prospered: take the "Ipso Dixit" of no one for certain knowledge, when you can get more satisfactory information by visiting the school yourself; if then, after complying with this request, you are not pleased with the school, and the efforts made for the education of your children, we do not longer feel we should claim or even ask your confidence and sympathy. It has been our intention to close our school with an examination of all the classes in all departments of the school, by which we hope to be able to show the exact progress of all the classes, and of each pupil wherever found. Will parents please try to send each pupil regularly until the close of school, that all may have an equal opportunity of acquitting themselves creditably? If any are permitted to slip examination, a permanent injury will be done the pupil as well as an injustice to the teacher; no pupil can be incited to efforts that will be laudable if he knows he can get the parent's consent to quit school a day or two before the close of the school, and thus escape exhibiting the very little effort he has made. As well might a general expect to lead his army to successful victory if his men knew they could desert whenever anything was to be done to result in victory. You may say put them under better discipline; you may talk of disciplina, but it cannot be effected without the co-operation of parents and school officers. Can such a state of things ever be brought about while it is regarded as a criminal offence for a teacher or any one else to assume any authority to try to maintain good order at school or other educational meetings? There are many to complain of misconduct; but they cry out very quickly if any effort is made to effect it, especially if you have to resort to compulsory measures; order must be kept, but you must not resort to the *only* means *some* will obey. Now I am glad I can say that I have the respect of all my pupils so far as I know; and but little effort as a general thing has been necessary to govern them. And nearly every pupil has made creditable efforts to be prepared to acquit himself or herself creditably at the approaching examination. And further, I will agree, that I have, to the best of my knowledge, always had the support of nearly all the patrons of the school.

You may think this article hard to understand; but let me assure all the friends of the school that I am doubly anxious to close the present term of school with evidences of success for reasons that may yet be revealed by the future, and then I will be better understood by many than at present. Yours truly,

L.

EDITOR ARGUS:—I can assure you that the public is very much gratified with your bold, candid, and independent remarks in reference to the two hour action of the State Senate; also your advocacy of the plan of giving out the pasting and flolding of both Houses by contract, instead of the extravagant system heretofore pursued, thereby saving 40,000 or 50,000 dollars to the people. But that would not be supporting a set of thriftless drones who will engage in anything but useful industry for a livelihood. The excuse of the Legislators that there is no act authoring it, when they have the power to pass such a law at once, will not avail with honest, conscientious voters. They expected their representatives whom they elected on their loud declarations for retrenchment and reform, to demonstrate by their acts the truth of their assertions. I have heard loud and bitter denunciations against those who voted for the rejection of the pasting and folding proposition of the Lancaster men; and not a few assert that the only hope of the Republican party now in this State is a fearlessness on the part of our Republican papers in denouncing the conduct of the recusant members as they richly merit.

ROCHESTER.

(For the Argus.)

Pasting and Folding.

The *Radical*, in reply to a communication which we sent in last week, says:

> "'Philo' wants to know why we don't pitch into the pasting and folding job at Harrisburg. Oh, File, Oh! we have as much of a job of pasting and folding to get the *Radical* mailed to its many and increasing subscribers as we care to attend to at present. However if you want to defile your hands with pitch-in or paste-pot, our paper is at your service, providing you don't wish to monopolize it. We want a little room for something of larger calibre."

So we are to take it for granted that the little sum of $60,000 or $70,000 per annum is a matter which the *Radical* refuses to handle lest it defile its immaculate fingers. Our representatives must go into an extravagant and useless expenditure of "larger calibre" than $60,000 per annum before it can essay to array itself on the side of the taxpayers in opposition to their recreant representatives.

What do the people of Beaver county say to this sentiment? Will they endorse it?

Will they sustain a paper that is so busy folding and pasting its own issues that it can take no time to protect the interests of those to whom it looks for support?

We think not.

PHILO.

Gold and Silver Plating, with a powerful Galvanic Battery. Mr. Y. N. McKENZIE, Practical Plater, has located at McKinly's Corner, Beaver, Pa., where he has a complete outfit of Machinery, and is fully prepared to do Gold or Silver Plating. to wit, Watches, Guards, Chains, Rings, Jewelry, Spoons, Forks, Castors, Ladles, Cups, Bells, and Plumber's Work, &c., &c., in a first class style. All work warranted full weight, gold or silver. Charges moderate. Highest Price paid for Gold or Silver.

—"Doctor," said an old lady, the other day to her family physician, "Kin ye tell me how it is that some people are born dumb?" "Why, hem! certainly, madam," replied the doctor; "it is owing to the fact that they came into the world without the power of speech."—"La, me," remarked the old lady; "now jest see what it is to have a physical edication! I've axed my old man more nor a hundred times that are same thing, and all that I could ever get out of him was, 'kase they is.'"

—James Gibson, of East Bradford tp., Chester county, Pa., went into the "Record" office, the other day, and wrote his name against the wall while a fifty-six pound weight was hanging on his little finger. Gibson is a carpenter, and is past his three score years.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

DAILY AND WEEKLY.

NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE—GRANT'S ELECTION A NEW ERA.

EVERY MAN SHOULD KNOW WHAT IS GOING ON [illegible]

The election of Grant marks an era in the history of the country. The future is full of promise. We stand on the threshold of a period of remarkable interest. If the Presidential campaign awakened a desire for reading and intelligence, the election of Grant must create a wish among all classes to be well informed at every step in the career on which, as a people, we are about to enter. The people having elected a President by an unexampled majority, they will naturally wish to observe him at every step, know of every event as it happens, and have an intelligent understanding of men and things not only in our own country but throughout the world.

More than ever now a good newspaper becomes essential to every man who would keep himself informed concerning passing events. No man can pretend to know what life is or keep up with the most moderate competitor, without he is the constant reader of a good newspaper. A good newspaper is the best investment any man can make—a poor one the poorest. Although established but recently, comparatively, the *Pittsburgh Commercial* has won a place among the first journals of the country, and by common consent is the BEST PAPER IN PENNSYLVANIA. We might give from our correspondence and the notices of the press in this and other States, columns of commendation—testimony sustaining the claim we have set up. The reason is evident. WE GIVE ALL THE NEWS.

And the habitual reader of the *Commercial* will find himself well informed on all topics of general interest. Few papers in the country have so extensive a correspondence, none has so complete arrangements for gathering the news, and no other pays so much attention to adapting what it prints to the wants and necessities of its readers. The *Commercial* is not merely a political paper.

An advocate of the principles of the Republican party, it returns to political friend and foe a thousand times what he pays.

The Daily Commercial, ever since it was established has been ahead in giving the latest, fullest and most reliable news. It is not too much to say—for it is a common remark—that locally it has caused a revolution in journalism, and it exerts an extended influence on the public mind. Not professing to be a party organ, and wishing not to be understood as the instrument of any set, sect, or combination, yet devoted to the great principles which have so signally triumphed in Grant's election, the *Commercial* aims to be an educator of the public mind, the medium through which it will find expression, and the advocate and friend of truth in all things. If it is the organ of anything it is of Pennsylvania interests, more especially of the great industrial classes, with whom it is in the closest sympathy, and of whom it is a part. As a commercial paper, especially in its extensive and reliable market reports, the *Commercial* is recognized everywhere as authority, and it is daily read and relied on in Banks, Counting Rooms, by the Mechanic, Tradesman, and Representative man of every calling. In this respect we spare neither labor nor expense and we take pride in believing that we have won a position which other papers have striven in vain to obtain. In a word, if you desire the latest and all the news; the fullest and most complete market reports; the choicest general reading and literature, and a complete newspaper in every respect, *Read the Pittsburgh Commercial.*

There are thousands who cannot afford to take a daily paper, and to whom a weekly is all sufficient, provided it be a good one. To meet this want we publish the weekly *Commercial*, a very large sheet, each number contains an amount of reading equal to a dollar volume, prepared expressly for those who desire in one paper all the News and Newspaper reading enough for a family. To this end we give in the *Weekly Commercial* the particulars of leading events, whether of Politics, Finance, Home Occurrences or Foreign Intelligence.

To render the *Weekly Commercial* of especial value to the rural portion of the population, we give extensively of Agricultural Reading, for which we have special arrangements; so that no number of the paper shall fail to give what to any man with an acre of ground will be worth many times the cost of a years subscription. Besides this, each number of the weekly is stored with choice family and fireside reading. Including entertaining sketches of Biography, Travel and Discovery, interspersed with Poetry, Stories and light reading. To this we add what has already caused the *Weekly Commercial* to be sought after very widely—full weekly reports of all the Markets of Pittsburgh and the principal cities at home and abroad.

These reports, occupying nearly an entire page, are to the buyer and seller of whatever our population makes, grows or trades in, invaluable.

The *Commercial* is published Daily and Weekly at the following rates:

Daily paper, one year	$10 00
(Liberal terms to News Dealers.)	
Weekly paper, single copy one year	$2 00
In clubs of Twenty, and a copy free to the getter-up	$1 50

Address COMMERCIAL,
76 Fifth Avenue,
Pittsburgh.

The Stevenson Jewelry Robbery.—Capture of the Thief and Recovery of some of the Goods.

Some four or five weeks since, we published an account of the robbery of Stevenson's jewelry store, Liberty street, by a man who came into the establishment early in the morning, when there was no one in but a boy, and upon the pretence of wanting to purchase a bill of jewelry, had a number of articles placed upon the counter for inspection, and while looking over them, managed to take, unobserved, about five hundred dollars' worth of goods. The boy did not discover the robbery until some minutes after the thief had departed; and, consequently, he escaped. A description of the man who had stolen the goods was given to the police, but none of them knew anything about him. A few days after the transaction, Mr. J. J. Cook, detective officer at New Castle, was in the city, and hearing of the robbery, called upon Mr. Stevenson, who described the man who had stolen the goods, and at once stated that he thought he knew the man. At the suggestion of officer Cook, Mr. Steventon made information before Alderman Butler, charging John Johns with larceny. Johns, it is alleged, is a professional thief, and one of the most successful in this section of the country. His operations have been generally about New Castle, and although he has been arrested several times prior to this, he has always managed to escape from the officers, and, consequently has never been brought to justice.

A warrant was issued for his arrest and placed in the hands of officer Cook, who immediately went to work on the case. A few days after receiving the warrant he found a gold watch and heavy seal ring, which had been purchased from Johns by Mr. James Pollock, of New Castle. The goods filled the description of a portion of those stolen from Mr. Stevenson, and this confirmed the suspicions of the officer and fully satisfied him that Johns was the man. Having discovered who was the thief, his work was only half done, as he had yet to capture him; which, considering the man he had [illegible] the fact that he had seve[illegible]

Learning that Johns had gone west he followed him to Rock Island, Illinois, and on arriving there he found that his man had gone east several days before. He returned to New Castle, in which vicinity John's wife resided, and on Wednesday morning, seeing that lady take the cars for Middlesex, Mercer county the evening previous, he followed her. Thursday evening he captured Johns about six miles east of Middlesex, and brought him to this city. After a hearing before Alderman Butler, he was committed to jail for trial in default of bail for his appearance at court. —Pitts. Gaz.

—The Harrisburg papers state that an association of gentlemen in that city have sent an agent to Fort Wayne, Indiana, to purchase 2,000 partridges to stock Dauphin county. The first installment will number 500. They are to be kept until spring and then turned loose.

—It appears to be the intention of the Government to exclude the French language from the Dominion. Recently a number of accounts were sent back from Ottowa to Quebec because they had been rendered in French.

—A farmer in Michigan, finding that his sheep were disappearing mysteriously recently, placed a wolf trap in the field. A few days afterward he found it sprung, and now one of his neighbors is laid up with a sprained ankle.

—The announcement being made that quantities of American whisky are sent abroad and returned as 'French brandy,' the Boston Post thinks people are lucky who get brandy "which has seen France in any shape."

Markets.

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTS. GAZETTE,
MONDAY, January 24, 1869.

The markets in a general way have been dull during the week, and with a demand restricted mainly to supplying immediate wants, the volume of the business in the aggregate has been light. In regard to values there have been some few slight changes, but none deserving of special notice.

APPLES—Quiet; sales at $3,50 to $5,50 per bbl, for inferior to choice.

BUTTER—Prime to choice roll Butter is in rather better demand, and we now quote at 37 to 40 cents.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Dull at 4 cts.

CORN MEAL—$1 to $1,10 per bush.

EGGS—Dull but unchanged, at 25 for limed, and 29 to 30 for fresh packed.

DRIED FRUIT—Peaches firm with sales of quarters at 14, and halves at 18. Apples 10 to 11.

PROVISIONS—Bacon is firm with jobbing sales at 14½ to 15 for shoulders, and 19 to 19½ for hams. Country lard 18½ to 19 and 20 for prime kettle rendered in tierces, and 21c in kegs and pails. Mess Pork $30,50 to $31.

GRAIN—Winter wheat is dull and unchanged; $1,75 to $1,80 for winter. Oats still quoted at 63 to 65c on track, and 66 to 68c in store. Corn is dull and irregular; there was a large sale of mixed the other day at 70c, but this is considered below the market.

Married.

MULROY—M'KEE.—At Rochester, Pa., Jan. 14, 1869, by Rev. Louis Paine, Stephen Mulroy to Margaret McKee, both of Hammondsville, Ohio.

Died.

McCLINTON—On the 7th of Januray, 1869, in South Beaver tp., Beaver Co., Mr. William McClinton, aged 79 years.

DICK—On the 23d inst., in Bridgewater, Pa., of consumption, Mrs. Sarah Dick, aged about 34 years.

New Advertisements.

JOSEPH HORNE & CO.,

—DEAL IN—

Notions,
Trimmings,
Embroideries,
Handkerchiefs,
Linen Goods, Laces,
GLOVES, HOSIERY.

Underwear, Furnishing Goods, Silks, Ribbons, Straw and Millinery Goods, Paper Collars and Cuffs, Fancy Goods.

Merchants will find our assortment

UNEQUALLED

West of the mountains, and a superior one to "Stock up" from, all departments being kept Complete, and PRICES AS LOW as Eastern Jobbing Houses.

Orders and a Call Solicited

Nos 77 & 79 Market Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Jan 27, 1868.

REDUCTION IN PRICES!

J. & H. BEGGS,

—DEALERS IN—

QUEENSWARE
—AND—
House Furnishing
GOODS,
No. 124 Federal Street,
—ARE—
SELLING GOODS AT COST,
TO QUIT BUSINESS.

This is a Bona Fide Sale.

Jan 27, 1869.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale his brick house and lot, corner of Third and Pearl street, New Brighton. The house contains eight rooms and a cellar.
Jan. 27, '69-tf.] ELWOOD THOMAS.

STRAY BULL.—Came to the premises of the subscriber, in Brighton tp., Beaver Co., Pa., on or about the 15th of October, 1868, a dark-red bull, about four years old, and weighs about 1,100 pounds. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be disposed of according to law.
Jan 27, 3w] J. M'KENZIE.

NON EXPLOSIVE.

The New Light Petroleum Fluid

Gives twice the light of Carbon oil, and is safe under all circumstances.

Can Not be Exploded.

The undersigned are now manufacturing, and have for sale the New Petroleum Fluid, made by distillation, without the aid of compounds, which is gradually taking the place of Carbon Oil, in all places where introduced.

Agents wanted in every town. Send for Circular. Address,

J. J. PALMER & CO.,
No. 6 HAND STREET,
PITTSBURGH.

SALT WORKS FOR SALE.—The Beaver Salt Manufacturing Company offer for sale their Salt Works, &c., located on Raccoon Creek, about one half mile from the Ohio River. The works are on the farm of Robert Potter, Esq. For further particulars address, or call on,
S. B. FRENCH,
Beaver, Pa
Jan. 20, 1869.]—tf.

Executor's Notice.—Letters testamentary upon the estate of Wm. McClinton, of South Beaver, tp., Beaver county, Pa., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons having claims against said estate will present them properly authenticated for payment. All persons indebted to sa'd estate will make payment to the undersigned.

N. McCLINTON, Executor.

Jan. 20, 1869.

[illegible]

The process of retarding the bloom of fruit trees, and thereby preventing "frost killing" by premature budding, has been successfully used in Ohio and other Western States and has proven a complete success. The following are a few of hundreds who have used the process and testify of its merit. R. Cubert, of Warren Co., Ohio, says: "My orchard has not failed since I used it." Henry Smith, of Leesburgh, Carroll Co., Ohio, says: "I have tried Fisher's process for retarding the bloom of fruit trees, and from my experience know that it not only prevents "frost killing," but enhances the value of the fruit."

The ravages of the "Borer" upon fruit and shade Trees have been in every instance where Fisher's process was applied, prevented. The following are a few of the many who have tried this new and useful process:—

L. S. Gardiner, of Edinburgh, Portage Co., Ohio, who tested and purchased the right for two counties, says: "I have tested the manner of killing the Borer and other Insects and consider it perfect." George Ebersole, of Stark County, Ohio, says: "I can cheerfully recommend Mr. Fisher's patent process for destroying the insect and enhancing the value of all kinds of fruit trees. I have purchased a farm right and tested it. I would say that it is of great value to the country."

Jacob Norricks, of New Hagerstown, Carroll Co., Ohio, says: "I have tested Fisher's process for two years—one year before it was patented, and it has proved successful on all kinds of vegetation in destroying Insects."

George Stockdale, of Tuscarawas Co., Ohio, has purchased the right of that county and says that he has tried it in regard to killing the Borer, cleaning the tree and preventing the Curculio from stinging the Plum, and that it has proved a complete success beyond Mr. Fisher's recommendations.

The names of the following citizens of Tuscarawas county are added as having seen Mr. Stockdale's orchard, and willing to corroborate his statement: Levi Auk, Christian Spangler, Henry Shaunen, Rev. Coffman and Perry Stockdale.

Mr. Jas. Taggart of Canton tp, Washington co., Pa., has tested Mr. Fisher's patent, and says: "In regard to driving the Borers and Insects out of the trees it completed the job, and drove them out of the Peach Trees in four days."

Mr. Jas. Gordon, of the same township, has tested it, and says: "It has proved successful in regard to killing the Borer and destroying Insects."

Matthew Templeton of Hopewell tp., has tested it, and says: "It proved altogether successful in killing the Borer and destroying the Insects."

Oliver Clemens, Jane Clemens and John McCullough, of Washington Co., have tested the process of taking off the black knot, and all concur in saying that it proved successful.

I might add hundreds of others who have given their testimony to the merit of both processes for the preservation of Trees and the protection of Fruit, but deem the foregoing sufficient. I will sell County and State rights on reasonable terms. Any person desiring to purchase should address

CYRUS FISHER,
Leesville, Carroll County, Ohio.

CERTIFICATES.

FISHER'S PATENT.—The following persons bear testimony to the efficacy of Fisher's Patent for protecting fruit, &c.:—

David Kennedy, of Raccoon tp., this county, states that he has tried Fisher's process for driving insects from fruit trees, and had a fine crop of peaches and apples not injured by insects; also, that he applied it to his grape vines to drive the Rose Bug away, which it did in a short time. They did no further damage to his grapes, and he had a fine crop; also, that he applied it to his potatoes, which were polluted with bugs, and it drove them all away, nor did they return to molest them afterwards. He then used it on his cabbage with the same result. He considers it a discovery of great value to farmers and fruit growers.

Wm. A. Kennedy, of Independence tp., this county, says he has tried Fisher's Patent for driving insects from the fruit on his plum trees, and after doing so had a fair crop of plums on some half dozen trees that had not borne fruit before, but which always fell off before maturity, in consequence of being stung by insects.

About one year ago, a gentleman named Dunn came to Beaver as the agent for Fisher's Patent for the protection of fruit, &c. [illegible] exchanges, and [illegible] with the Patentee, [illegible] remedy on a couple of Plum trees, [illegible] premises, and which had borne no fruit [illegible] the past four years. We followed [illegible] given us, as faithfully as possible, [illegible] turns of that year we found one of the trees [illegible] ing a partial crop, and the other fairly [illegible] with fruit. Whether the remedy applied [illegible] about this result, or whether we would have had the plums without the application, we know not, but these are the facts. We have, however, scarcely a doubt but that the patent possesses more or less value, and should have a fair trial at the hands of our agricultural friends.—ED. ARGUS.

Beaver, Pa., Jan. 19, 1869.

J. C. HAMMOND,

—DEALER IN—

Flour, Feed, and Grain,

ROCHESTER, (ON THE HILL.)

Flour at prices to suit all, in regard to RICE and QUALITY. Mill Feed, of all kinds.

CORN MEAL,
RYE FLOUR
BUCKWHEAT FLOUR,
CORN AND OATS,

constantly on hand. Also, a cheap and convenient

Wooden Pump,

the cheapest in use. A quantity of the celebrated Alta Vela

GUANO OR PHOSPHATE,

on hand, which will be sold cheap, in order to introduce it.

I buy for CASH, and sell for the same. Cash buyers will find it to their advantage to call.

All Goods Delivered Free.

Jan 20-'69 J. C. HAMMOND.

DR. H. S. HIBBARD, W. A. SMITH.

TRUTH IS STRANGER THAN FICTION

It is a positive fact that

DR. H. S. HIBBARD & CO.

H. B. Anderson's Old Store

BEAVER, PA., have

Drugs and Groceries,

Which they sell as cheap as can be bought in Pittsburgh. They have on hand and are daily receiving

PURE DRUGS,
MEDICINES,
PERFUMERY,

Patent Medicines, of all kinds, Legal, Cap, Letter, and Note Paper, Pens, Pencils, Ink, Fancy and Domestic Soaps,

Pure Wines and Liquors,

for Medical purposes ONLY.

Burning Oils, and other articles usually kept in first class Drug Stores.

The Doctor having had a practice of ten years, feels confident of his ability to give satisfaction in the prescription department, which is under his special charge. He charges nothing for advice and prescriptions.

Physicians Prescriptions Carefully Compounded at all Hours Day and Night.

We also have an assortment of

Sugar,
Coffee,
Tea,
Rice,
Canned Fruits,
Spices,

Flavoring Extracts, Jellies, Candies,

RAISINS, CHEESE, CRACKERS, &c.

Our goods have been bought low for cash, selected with great care, and will be sold at the very lowest prices. Give us a call before purchasing elsewhere. Country Produce taken in exchange for goods.

H. S. HIBBARD & CO.

Jan. 6, 1869.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—The School Directors of Pulaski township will receive proposals on Saturday, the 6th day of February, 1869, at School House No. 5, on Block House run, in said township, for the building of a new brick or frame school house on or near the site of the old building. The new house to be 22x30 feet, 10 feet story, 6 windows—twelve 8x10 lights in six of them, and fifteen 8x10 lights in two one door, oak floor, &c. Further information will be given by the Board of Directors, on their meeting as above for the purpose of receiving proposals.

W. G. WALLACE, Secy.

Jan20'69

Valuable Property for Sale.—Situated in Rochester Borough, viz: 1 Store Room 20 feet front by 60 deep, fitted with all the modern improvements, suitable for a Grocery or a Dry Goods Store. Also, a Frame Dwelling on the lot adjoining above containing five rooms in good repair. The lots 40x160 feet, will be sold separately or together. For further information enquire of CAPT. C. B. HURST, or F. A. FORTUNE, in the Diamond, Rochester, Pa.

Jan20'69

DR. W. H. Sutherland

DENTIST,

Third Street, Beaver, Pa. (OVER THE LOCAL OFFICE.) Has just returned from Ohio, where he has been engaged in the practice of his profession, with one of the best dentists in the country. All work executed in style and at prices defying competition.

sept9'68-ly

Advertisements are inserted at the rate of $1 00 per square for the first insertion, and for each subsequent insertion 50 cents. A liberal discount made on yearly advertisements.

A space equal to ten lines of this type measures a square.

[illegible] local news, will be charged invariably ten cents a line for each insertion.

Advertisements should be handed in by [illegible] to secure insertion.

D[illegible]

[illegible]

NEW BRIGHTON.

The Directors of this Bank have this day declared a dividend of FIVE per cent. upon the Capital Stock out of the profits of the last six months, payable on demand, free of government, State and local taxes. EDWARD HOOPS, Cashier.

jan13'69-3t

BEAVER COUNTY, SS.—The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to Thomas Murray sends, Greeting: Whereas Lucinda Murray did on the 7th day of September, A. D. 1868, present her petition to the Honorable Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Beaver county, praying that for the causes therein set forth, she might be divorced and separated from the nuptial ties and bonds of matrimony contracted with you the said Thomas Murray. We therefore command you the said Thomas Murray, that setting aside all other business and excuses whatever, you be and appear in your proper person before our Judges at Beaver, at a Court of Common Pleas, then to be held on the third Monday of March next, to answer the petition or libel of said Lucinda Murray, and to show cause if you have, why the said Lucinda Murray should not be divorced and separated from the nuptial ties and bonds of matrimony contracted with you, agreeably to the act of Assembly in such case made and provided. Hereof you are not to fail.

Witness the Hon. Alexander W. Acheson, President of our said Court at Beaver, this [illegible] November, A. D. 1868.

MILTON LAWRENCE, Prothonotary.
JOHN S. LITTLE, Sheriff.

Beaver, Jan. 2, 1869.—3w

QUARTERLY STATEMENT OF [illegible] tional Bank of Beaver County.

NEW BRIGHTON, Jan[illegible]

ASSETS.

Loans and Discounts	[illegible]
U. S. Bonds deposited with the U. S. Treasurer to secure circulating notes,	[illegible]
U. S. Bonds on hand	[illegible]
Furniture and Fixtures	[illegible]
Expense Account and Taxes	[illegible]
Real Estate and Banking House	[illegible]
Due from Banks,	2,4[illegible]
Coin,	1,872 70
Legal Tender Bank Notes and Checks,	26,163 82
	$343,396 36

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock,	$150,000 00
National Bank circulation,	93,087 60
State, " "	100 00
Dividends unpaid,	1,035 27
Contingent fund,	11,000 00
Due Depositors,	71,851 98
Discount, Exchange and Interest,	13 [illegible]
Due Banks,	2,44[illegible]
	$343,396 36

The above statement is a correct abstract from the Report to the Comptroller of the Currency.

jan13'4t EDWARD HOOPS, Cashier

The Last Crowning Success.

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S
IMPROVED
HAIR RESTORER
OR
HAIR DRESSING
New Style in one Bottle

will quickly restore Gray Hair to its natural color and beauty, and produce luxuriant growth. It is perfectly harmless, and is preferred over every other preparation by those who have a fine head of hair, as well as those who wish to restore it. The beautiful gloss and perfume imparted to the Hair make it desirable for old and young.

For Sale by all Druggists.

DEPOT, 198 GREENWICH ST., N. Y.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR.

ROSADALIS,
THE GREAT
Blood Purifier,
CURES
Scrofula in its various forms,
SUCH AS

Consumption in its earlier stages, Enlargement and Ulceration of the Glands, Joints, Bones, Kidneys, Uterus, Chronic Rheumatism, Eruptions of the Skin, Chronic Sore Eyes, &c.

—ALSO—

SYPHILIS

in all its forms.

Diseases of Women,

Loss of Appetite, Sick Headache, Liver Complaint, Pain in the Back, Imprudence in Life, Gravel, General Bad Health, and all diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, it is a perfect Renovator.

Rosadalis eradicates every kind of humor and taint, and restores the entire system to a healthy condition. It is perfectly harmless, never producing the slightest injury. It is not a Secret Quack Remedy. The articles of which it is made are published around each bottle.

Recommended by the Medical Faculty and many Thousands of our best citizens.

For Testimonials of remarkable cures, see "Rosadalis Almanac" for this year.

Prepared only by
DR. J. J. LAWRENCE & CO.
244 Baltimore St., Baltimore, Md.

For sale by Druggists everywhere.

jan13'69

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.—Letters of administration upon the estate of Louis P. Stetzel, late of Rochester borough, dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them to the undersigned.

CATHARINE STETZEL,
J. R. PENDLETON,
F. M. ANDERSON,
Adm'rs

Jan 20-6w

DR. H. S. HIBBARD,

3d Street, Beaver, Pa.

Especial attention given to diseases of Woman and Children.

OFFICE CONSULTATIONS AND PRESCRIPTIONS FREE

The Doctor can always be found at his office except when attending to professional duties.

Jan. 6, 1869.—ly

P. JEUNET.

Watch Maker and Jeweler,

Third street, Beaver, Pa. (In room adjoining J. C. Wilson's office.) Gold watches and chronometers repaired and warranted. Engraving done to order. The patronage of the public is solicited, and satisfaction guaranteed. Give us a trial.

apr17'68ly

R. W. & W. SNODGRASS,

WHOLESALE

DRUGGISTS

CORNER OF
Federal and Lacock Streets, Allegheny,
(First corner below Depot.)
DEALERS IN

LEADS, PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES, DYE-STUFFS, DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PROPRIETARY MEDICINES, FOREIGN and DOMESTIC PERFUMERIES, SOAPS, TOILET ARTICLES, FANCY GOODS &c., &c.

J. C. Frank vs. D. R. Jeffries. In the Court of Common Pleas of Beaver County, No. 28, November T., 1867, Foreign Attachment in debt.

October 19, 1868, on motion the Court give judgment against defendant. Seven-day Narr and Affidavit of claim being filed rule on the Prothonotary to assess the damages in the above case.

Notice is therefore hereby given that said damages will be assessed at the Prothonotary's office, on the 24th day of December, 1868, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

JOHN CAUGHEY, Pro.

Nov. 18—6w

SHINGLES! Shingles!!

The undersigned is manufacturing and will always keep on hand a large stock of No. 1 and No. 2, 16 and 18 SHINGLES, which he will dispose of at moderate rates. The mill is located near Beaver Station, on the C. & P. Railroad.

D. SHUMAKER.

Jan-11, 1869.

[illegible]
Through the storms of [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] fancy
[illegible] the castle higher;
Never knight was braver
Noble deeds to plan,
Waiting for their doing
"TILL I AM A MAN."

Rosy, little dreamer,
Build upon the rock;
Though your castles crumble,
That will bear the shock;
In your simple childhood
Serving as you can;
Grander work awaits you
"When you are a man."

Select Miscellany.

[Correspondence of the Boston Journal.]

AMONG THE MORMONS.

SCENES IN SALT LAKE CITY.

From the top of an overland stage coach we have our first look at the chief city of the Latter Day Saints as we approach it from the west. We behold a beautiful panorama. Northward is the Great Salt Lake, calmly reposing beneath an autumnal sky, not a ripple on its surface, not a living thing in its transparent waters; a solitude around as profound as that brooding over the Dead Sea of Palestine. Eastward rises a mountain wall, white with snow at the top, hues like the ever changing aniline dyes upon the slopes, in the ravines and gorges. Southward is the Salt Lake valley, through which flows the Jordan—not the stream dear to the Church Universal, but the Jordan of this Latter Day Church, flowing through a valley ten or fifteen miles wide.

THE CITY.

The city lies before us on the eastern edge of the valley. We cross the river upon a substantial trestle bridge, meeting men with farm wagons—long, lumbering affairs, common throughout the West. Every farmer has a wife and children with him—the women wearing shaker bonnets—the children robust, chubby-faced, curly-headed, pictures of health.

We enter a broad street—houses of one story on both sides, built of bricks dried in the sun. A stream of pure water flows down the street. The gardens are green with cabbage and turnips. We look out upon the great peach orchards—the leaves falling earthward with every passing breeze. Rosy-cheeked apples are still hanging on bending branches. Along the street are rows of locust and ailanthus, with changing foliage. A half dozen men are at work upon the highway, with [illegible] mules. [illegible] on we see [illegible] chairs [illegible] population. [illegible] populous with children. [illegible] abound. Scores of women [illegible] the sidewalk trundling baby carriages, or with children in their arms.

We whirl past the Church store, before which are the public scales. The church weigher is weighing a load of hay. A second team, loaded with grain, is waiting its turn. This is the tithing office, where one-tenth of the gross receipts of every Saint is paid over to the church.

Brigham Young, with his own wife and numerous concubines, lives on this street at our left hand, as we whirl on to the stage office. We will take a look at his establishment by and by when we draw another sketch.

We are in the heart of the city, gazing upon spacious stores. We have been five days and nights in the desert, looking out upon barren wastes, upon scarred mountains, breathing alkali air, drinking bitter water, riding hundreds of miles without seeing a green leaf, and it is like a vision of Paradise to behold such outward signs of thrift, prosperity, care and comfort, happiness and peace.

With cracking whip and horses upon the gallop, we roll on to the stage office and descend from our high perch. We gaze astonished upon surrounding scenes. In this jewelry store we may buy the best of Waltham watches. We may fit ourselves with a broad-cloth suit of clothes in a store large enough to do credit to Washington street. Here is the great wholesale house of Walker Brothers, who are reported to be worth half a million. Prints, by the cord, cotton by the hundred bales, goods of every description are to be had. Do you want a draft on an Eastern city, or on the Barings of London, here are brokers who will accommodate you. Three hotels offer accommodation to weary travelers. One block distant is the Townsend house, where we sit down to excellent fare, and take a long sleep between clean sheets after our five days and nights in the stage.

RETROSPECTIVE.

Let us lay aside all prejudice, forget, if we can, that the inhabitants of this city and of this valley are polygamists, that we may see what virtues are theirs.

In the spring of 1847 Brigham Young, with 143 pioneers, started from Missouri to find a place far from civilization, where the church established by Joseph Smith might have room for its full development. They arrived in this valley on the 24th of July, the same year. They were one thousand miles from the nearest Gentile. Beyond them was the great unexplored desert, and still beyond was the Sierra Nevada, and beyond that was California. Gold had not then been discovered, or if discovered the news had not reached the Eastern States. Amid the seclusion of the mountains, at the heart of the continent, with room for expansion to Mexico on the South, the Pacific on the West, the frigid zone on the North, with the Rocky Mountains, which would be forever a barrier between them and those whom they deemed persecutors, the Saints determined to build a church and establish the State of Deseret, a religion and government both diverse and antagonistic to any existing ecclesiastical organization or republican order of Government.

It was a forbidding prospect. This was a verdureless valley. The wild artemesia which feeds on alkali was the only growth of the plains. Along the river there were a few willows. Up in the mountains there was lumber, and when the spring rains came there was grass on the hillsides, but the heat of July and August parched the ground, and baked it into a solid cake. Swarms of grasshoppers came from the sands and devoured all vegetation. But streams trickled from the mountain sides, and the settlers saw that they could be turned to account for irrigation. Ditches were dug, potatoes planted, bricks moulded and baked in the sun, cabins reared, a city laid out. Food became scarce, wolves, foxes, fish, sage, roots, seeds of the mountain pine were consumed. The first grain crop was a failure. It was not more than six inches high, and the grasshoppers devoured it.—Many settlers became discouraged and returned to Missouri. Some died. Then came the rush of overland emigrants to California. The gold fever took away some of the settlers, but others came to take their places. Those who remained had strong faith and zeal.

They had covenanted at Nauvoo never to cease their efforts, nor relax their zeal, till every man, woman and child who wished to come should have the means of reaching Salt Lake, [illegible] A mission [illegible] England, [illegible] Scotland, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, and thousands of converts came flocking to this land.

A beehive was adopted as the emblem and symbol of the church. We see it on the walls of houses, over the entrance to stores, above the gateway leading to the grounds of Brigham Young—a golden hive. It is the business of the Saints to fill it with honey. Work is the duty enjoined by the church.

In foreign lands the persecution which the Saints had suffered in Missouri was the stock in trade of the missionaries. Their mission was to the ignorant. Christ and the apostles were persecuted, and so were the latter day saints, for righteousness sake. Sympathy lent a willing ear. The missionaries went to the poor, the toiling, the hopeless. In this far off valley there was no moneyed power to oppress them; no laws to grind them down. Here was freedom, work, plenty, comfort—a blessed future for Time, and in the bosom of the church bliss for eternity. They preached the new revelation. God had not withheld communication to his children. Revelation had not died with the apostles, but it was still continued through the servant of the Lord Jesus, that holy apostle and head of the church on earth, Brigham Young. Come and hear the tidings, be baptized for the remission of sins! Accept the bliss!

WHY THE CHURCH HAS PROSPERED.

Is it any wonder that willing ears and consenting hearts were found when the attractiveness of this new Zion was preached to the poor, toiling, ignorant people of Old England and Europe? England at once became the grand recruiting ground.—Thousands who wished to emigrate to America found that the Church of the Latter Day Saints had the machinery of emigration in operation—agents to help them, steamships to carry them. The Church was ready to advance money to enable them to reach the land blessed of the Lord.

Benefits for this life and special blessings for the life eternal were strong forces. The Welsh miner who had groped for years in darkness in the collieries of England, here might walk over his own green acres. The men of Denmark who found it hard work to keep soul and body together on the marshes of their native land, here could find ease and comfort in a genial clime. And if there were men with strong passions anywhere in the wide world, here, in the bosom of the Church, they could religiously gratify all carnal desire and serve God acceptably while so doing. They might become patriarchs under the new revelations and work out for themselves a far more exceeding and eternal weight of glory!

[illegible] error is always as zealous, [illegible] and denying as religious [illegible] zeal of Paul was as [illegible]ent and sincere when [illegible]utors as when an apostle. [illegible] Hindoo wife, giving her [illegible] burned with the body of [illegible] husband, and the Mormon woman accepting marriage from a man already counting his concubines by the score, alike are moved by a religious fanaticism. The woman stifles the instincts of the soul, accepts the repulsive, because it is more blessed to herself and of greater benefit to the Church, and more for the glory of God to take for a husband a man with many concubines than to remain single.

Religious zeal, superstition and fanaticism have been strong elements toward building up this church. But the prosperity of the community is due to other causes. It is an industrious community. Its recruits have been from the classes accustomed to labor. The teachings of the Mormon preachers are that labor is acceptable to the Lord, that by labor the new Zion is to be established. Men are industrious here, as a general rule, but there are idlers here as well as in other lands. There are men who oversee things while their wives work.

The isolation of the community—so far from the States—has contributed greatly to its prosperity. This city has been the chief trading point between St. Louis and San Francisco, supplying all the country between New Mexico and Oregon. The discovery of gold in California, followed by the discoveries in Colorado, then in Nevada, Idaho, Montana, then in Wyoming, brought a rush of fortune hunters. The long lines of emigrant trains over the plains all tended in this direction.

Emigrants, miners, traders, trappers, all have had this as their out-fitting point. There has been a steady influx of emigration—about fifty thousand per annum from the old world—men and women, with a new life before them—hope, aspiration, ambiton awakened and quickened.

It is a community—a machine moved by strong forces, faith and zeal—and all its energies directed by one man, with one object in view, to build up the church. It is a despotism. Brigham Young, more than Louis of France, can say "I am the State!" One-tenth of all a man receives during the year—not his net receipts, but the gross—goes into the treasury of the church, and it goes out only under the direction of Brigham Young.

The prosperity is not due solely to industry and frugality, but circumstances have all been favorable to the accumulation of wealth. The military expedition sent out during President Buchanan's administration, at a cost of forty million dollars, inured to the benefit of the church. The ten thousand troops—the great army of camp followers swelling the number to seventeen thousand—paid ready money and the highest prices for every article of provision the Mormons had for sale. Up to that time there was a great scarcity of iron, of wagons and carts in the Territory, but when the expedition was recalled an immense amount of material was left behind, which the Mormons obtained for nothing. The construction of the overland stage road, the movement of the thousands of emigrants, all contributed to build up the church. For a long time Brigham Young had the government of the Territory in his hands. The Territory was organized in 1850. President Filmore appointed Brigham Governor. He held the position until 1858; was succeeded by Governor Cummings, who held the office for three years, but upon his resignation Brigham again came into power. Being himself the State, owing no responsibility, having all the revenues of the church at his disposal, obeyed implicitly, accompanying circumstances favoring, religious fanaticism, zeal and sensuality, the highest and lowest of human passions brought into play, he and his people have transformed the desert to a fruitful valley, with the sound of labor breaking the long solitude of ages.

LAW AND ORDER.

Every visitor upon entering the city, is not only struck by the evidence of prosperity, but with the order in the community. It is order maintained by theocratic law under the administration of the church. Gambling is not allowed. All drinking saloons are licensed by the church. There are four kept by Gentiles, who pay each $300 per month in advance, and one billiard saloon, which also pays $300 per month, making a total of $15,000 per annum paid into the treasury of the church from liquor and billiards. This is so much money from the pockets of the Gentiles, for the church has its own liquor store, as the saints are forbidden to trade with Gentiles, inasmuch as the church has no license to pay, the church liquor store is exceedingly profitable. The church enjoins temperance, but does not require total abstinence. Men joining this church do not lose their taste for whisky, but if a man [illegible] to get drunk, the church [illegible] a heavy fine which goes into the church treasury. It is not specially sinful, but very disreputable to get drunk.

The church maintains a rigid police—ordinary, special and ecclesiastical. The ordinary and special police are appointed by the Mayor, Mr. Apostle Wells, Brigham Young's right hand man, chosen by him to administer secular affairs. The policemen hold their office at the pleasure of the Mayor. The ecclesiastical police are the bishops of the church. The city is divided into twenty wards, each under the superintendence of a bishop, who receives his appointment from Brigham. Subordinate to the bishop, and appointed by them, are teachers, who have each a small district. It is their duty to keep track of all that takes place; to know who comes, who goes. They make frequent visits to every family, catechise men, women and children, not only upon doctrine and belief, but upon worldly matters. Their reports go to Brigham.

If a Mormon is disaffected, or indulges in religious doubts, he is at once surrounded with difficulties. Merchants do not care to trade with him. If a laborer, he will not be able to find employment. He must cast out his doubts, accept unhesitatingly the authority and dogma of the church, and all will be well. There is law and order in Paris and in Rome. Louis Napoleon has his secret police and so has the Pope. Brigham, combining the systems of Fouche, of the first Empire, and Ignatius Loyola, the order of the Jesuites, has law and order in Utah.

The theocratic state is a harp of many strings, and Brigham's fingers sweep every wire, or it may be likened to an organ—Brigham at the keyboard and every pipe responsive to his touch.

THE CHURCH TELEGRAPH.

He is laboring to make his power not only supreme, but universal throughout the territory. Walk up this side street and notice the telegraph wires radiating from his private office, connecting it with every hamlet in Utah—a line 500 miles long. Do the commercial interests of the people require a telegraph? Are the ignorant creatures who but a few months ago were in the mines of Wales and the alleys of English cities now engaged in business here sufficient to demand a telegraph line? It is not an educated community, but on the contrary one of the most ignorant of civilized lands. Yet every settlement of half a dozen houses has a telegraph office. In every such settlement there is a bishop who receives his appointment from Brigham. A corps of girls have been taught telegraphy, through whom the bishop may make instant report of all that takes place. From his private office here in Salt Lake City, like the watchman in the fire telegraph, Brigham may give an order or ring an alarm from Idaho to New Mexico.

CARLETON.

Robbery and Suicide.

On Saturday night last, in Washington city, a man named Gales, who kept a boarding house over the store of the American Tea Company, opposite Willard's, was discovered by a gentleman connected with the store making his escape out of one of the windows. The man, it appears, had been in the habit of stealing various articles at different times from the store, and concluding that all was now discovered, he went straight to his room and took strychnine, from the effects of which he soon after died. Gales was a man advanced in years, and leaves a wife and several children. Let the tragical end of this man be a warning to others yet on the threshold of the career he followed, and cause them to retrace their steps ere they, too, are brought, by suicide or the hangman, to untimely graves.

NEWS ITEMS.

—If Queen Victoria lives as long as her grandfather, her reign, it is said, will not close before 1901.

—A pauper in Easton, Connecticut, named Josiah Buckley, is 112 years old, and is vigorous and healthy still.

—Queen Victoria passed the 14th of Dec., the anniversary of Prince Albert's death, in weeping over his tomb in the royal mausoleum.

—The last mushroon city created by the Pacific Railroad is called Ogden, and is situated about 40 miles north of Salt Lake City.

—Time and vegetation have almost obliterated all traces of war from the Spotsylvania battle field in Virginia, including the once formidable earthworks.

—Two young ladies of Iowa have taken up lands in that State under the Homestead act, and purpose removing upon them to run a farm on their own account.

—A Western journal says that it is in favor of allowing women to vote because they would not constantly be urging a fellow to treat when he was a candidate for office.

—Last year the two hundred and fifteen boys in the Michigan Reform School have caned the seats of forty-four thousand chairs, and the backs of eight thousand. A little colored boy is the quickest at the job.

—In view of President Johnson's amnesty proclamation of December 25th Jeff. Davis, John Slidell, Jas. W. Mason, Dudley Mann, and other ex-rebels, now in Europe, are preparing to return to the United States.

—Coal in abundance, and of excellent quality has been discovered half a mile from Argenta, on the line of the Central Pacific Railroad, four hundred miles from Sacramento furnishing the Company a much needed supply of fuel at the point desired.

The Huntingdon Globe published at the home of John Scott, our new United States Senator, says: when Hon. John Scott takes a seat in the United States Senate it will be a public notice to dishonest speculators hanging around Washington to leave. President Grant will want the help of just such men as Scott, and it would be something in the pockets of the people if there could be several more Scotts elected from other States.

—Allan Pinkerton, the great detective, is out in a statement in which he asserts that Reno and Anderson not only perpetrated the Express robbery at Seymour, Indiana, but that Detective Falker knew they were guilty and could have arrested them had he been so disposed.—This in reply to a statement made by Falker, to the effect that neither of the murdered men were concerned in the robbery, and that Pinkerton fixed up a case against them.

—Mr. Shepard, of Everton, Indiana who had the misfortune to lose his wife by elopement, thus describes the fair runaway: She is five feet in height, rather heavy, having very dark hair and eyes, a short concave nose, dark skin, a little black moustache, thick lips, no front teeth, all the teeth in her head decayed, and not much of them left but the roots, round shoulders, subject to phthisic, a scar on her collar bone caused by a burn, one or two scars on her face, and one crooked rib.

—A fatal fight took place Friday night at a spelling school at Silver Lake, Kosciusko county, Indiana, twelve miles from Warsaw, between two young men named George Haines and George Barbour. Some difficulty had occurred a night or two before between the young men, and they had arranged to meet and fight it out on that night. Haines knocked Barbour down and stabbed him, the knife entering his heart, killing him instantly. Haines has made his escape, but officers are on his track. Barbour had been but a short time married. Haines' brother has been arrested as a participant.

VALEDICTORY ADDRESS,

Delivered by [illegible], M. D., Jan. [illegible], 1869.

ADVANCEMENT OF MEDICAL SCIENCE.

GENTLEMEN OF THE BEAVER COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY:—We cannot fail to express the satisfaction we feel in view of the fact that our organization is still in healthful existence, and that its salutary influence is felt not only upon physicians in and out of it, but also upon the community in general; and in retiring from the Presidential chair, I return you my sincere thanks for the support and assistance you have rendered me during the past year. And in giving place to my worthy successor my only hope and desire is that you render him an equal amount of the courtesy and kindness you have ever shown to me.

Our constitution makes it my duty to deliver an address on some medical subject. I know of none better than the advancement of Medical Science, the purpose to which we have all devoted our lives, and we are happy to say, that at no period in the history of the human race has there been such efforts made to ameliorate its condition as at the present time. The pages of ancient history contain little but records of apprehension, persecution and degradation of the masses to satisfy the love of power and lust of ambition. And so it must have remained had not some mighty mind conscious of its inherent greatness, arose and broke the shackles of ignorance and superstition. As we might expect from the circumstances by which the founders of medicine were surrounded, and the multiplicity of disadvantages under which they labored, facts accumulated but slowly, and for a long period bore but a small proportion to the number of erroneous views entertained with regard to the origin and treatment of disease. But few as they were, enough was elicited to satisfy earnest inquirers after truth that close research and observation, with careful experiments, would establish a science calculated to soften the pangs of disease, and prolong life.—The people, accustomed to see the pestilence nearly depopulate portions of the country and leave it an abandoned waste, that had witnessed the plague's unmolested march, as it swept away the flower of their youth, and left desolation and distress in its track, was ready to shower honors upon any one who should devise means by which to turn away the blighting hand that had so often stolen into the family circle and sapped the sweets of social life. As soon as the public eye was turned upon the subject, a crafty priesthood, eager for notoriety, with no knowledge of anatomy or physiology, endeavored to convince a grossly ignorant populace that all diseases were only manifestations of God's wrath, and offered for their cure remedies only to be found in the wildest dreams of fancy.

A history of the science of medicine can not be given in the time allotted us. We first view it as a narrow stream almost inaccessible on the heights of antiquity, and as it rolls forward, is at times almost lost among cascades and shadowy coverts; but in time it reaches the plains of historic truth, and flows onward a majestic river, securely embanked by written documents and recorded facts.

I am aware that the idea is frequently entertained that all that is valuable in medicine has originated in the nineteenth century, which is far from being true. In the writings of Galen and Hippocrates, though their ideas were crude and imperfect, we find guiding principles that must ever remain pillars of wisdom that charlatanry or quackery can never break down.

That medical science is now advancing more rapidly than at any former period I have no doubt. This is accounted for by the more general recognition of the old axiom that in union there is strength. The genius of our science is such, that with the increased aid of collateral sciences it is impossible for us to remain satisfied with our present attainments. Mind, no less than matter, gains new form and force by consociation. The desire of rousing the energies of skilful men, and increasing the number of offerings for the public good, of opening to its full width the channel which leads to the great foundation of benevolence, alone led to the foundation of this and kindred associations, and the benefits that accrue not only to the members composing them, but to the recipients of their care, are incalculable. In these are found the ablest and most valued talent in the profession. Cases of peculiar interest, with the success attending a certain course of treatment, that never would appear in the journals of the day, are here given in detail, and whatever of value is in them is preserved for the public good. That professional jealousy which frequently proves an impassible barrier between worthy men is here subdued, and the withered hand of friendship regains its form and usefulness. No class of men so much as ours are tempted to question the ability and doubt the honesty of their co-workers. We are almost daily told of some body that is made a cripple for life by injudicious treatment; of some patient that was killed by too much medicine, or of some other that died for want of more; which, with the wonderful things our informants "know of," are calculated to lead us to believe that some doctors are not any better than they should be. It is due not only to ourselves, but to our patients, to whom they are ever ready to offer their sickly tattle and advice, that these medlers in such matters, these mildewed specimens of humanity, should receive such rebuke as their meanness demands. It is only by association that we gain a correct estimate of each other's merits, and he who refuses measurment by this standard, can hardly presume to stand above suspicion.—If at times we differ upon certain points, there is no place where truth is so likely to be elicited as here; and however warm and animated the discussions may be, new ideas are sure to spring out of them, and instead of arousing a spirit of animosity between the contestants, there springs up a feeling of warmer friendship and increased respect. It is here that the dormant energies are called into action, and sleeping indolence is entombed by the active engagement of the nobler powers of the mind. By liberal contributions from members situated in different localities, that have subjected disease to different modes of treatment, and carefully noted the result, medical societies advance rapidly the cause for which they were instituted, and will eventually become the great reservoir of thought, in which must spring up the "balm for the healing of nations."

Associations for the purpose of advancing medical science are now becoming deservedly popular, and receive, as they merit, the consideration of those who are desirous of improving themselves or advancing the best interests of the community in which they live.

System after system of quackery has originated in the idle dreams of some brainless mountebank; and each, like Jonah's gourd, for a time have grown, and like it, died. Their scions are always transplanted in shallow ground, which for a time yields them a support, but they ultimately drop, die, disappear, and are forgotten. We gain an instructive lesson from the effects which the simoons of empiricism have produced in the last few years. Willing martyrs have appeared to test the efficacy of every remedy clothed with the charm of mystery. Some have been swathed in cold sheets, endeavoring to freeze out the intermedlers of health, while others have made fruitless efforts to accomplish the same by being boiled. In common [illegible] for a resting place, shall collapse and disappear like the baseless fabric of a vision. No former period has promised so bright a future as the present. Association as an element of success is not only being felt and acknowledged, but the principle is being put into practice. Its teachings are blotting out the errors and dispelling the shadows which have surrounded us, and are building on life's most troubled crest, a lighthouse that shall prove an unerring guide to the welcome shores of health.

In conclusion, let us then be more devoted, industrious and persevering.—The skill of the true physician glows in the crucible of adversity no less than when rocked in the golden chair of plenty. The sacrifice which we are required to make to fully do our duty, can never be prompted by the grovelling whispers of avarice. 'Tis not for wealth that we would leave the pleasures of a quiet home and spend our time where tales of sorrow only are told.—'Tis not for this that midnight finds us visiting the unfortunate poor where deadly vapors load the air, and death stalks forth unmasked. 'Tis not because we know the name of the good physician is engraven upon the tablets of memory, and shall live on when the names of martial heroes shall be buried deep in forgetfulness. But it is a knowledge of performing the noblest work on earth by bearing away many of the sorrows of life, and replacing them with the benison of gladness; and with the hope of finally bringing under subjection all diseases which mar the happiness of the human family. This is the buoying hope of our profession, and no class more than ours will rejoice to see the day when the sounds of suffering shall fall upon the air no more, when the blush of health shall mantle every cheek, and the whole pathology of life, from the days of early innocence to ripe old age, shall be thickly strewed with the rose leaves of pleasure and peace."

THE Wheeling Intelligencer says: "A gentleman, whose information is, no doubt, authentic, communicates the curious fact that Charles Anderson, who was recently lynched with the Renos, at New Albany, Indiana, was a native of Washington county, Pennsylvania, and lived in Claysville up to 1865, and that his real name was Charles Anderson Gunning. During the war, being alarmed about the draft, he went to Canada, and, on returning, professed to have expatriated himself. During the campaign he committed a gross assault on a citizen of Claysville, and again left the country to avoid arrest. Subsequently, he lived in Canada, Michigan, and led a somewhat [illegible] life elsewhere under the name of Charles Anderson.—He seems to have formed a connection with the Renos several years ago, and is said to have confessed that he and Frank Reno were the parties who had robbed the express office at Claysville a year or two ago. Anderson's wife and sister-in-law now live at Claysville, and the people there know all about him and his early history."

—The investigation into the quality of the wines, brandies and spirits sold in New York city, shows that the liquors most adulterated are sold at places usually denominated "first class." In reference to the adulteration, it is stated that some of the London gins, as well as the imitation London gins made in New York, are purposely sweetened to a high degree in order to cover the disagreeable taste of the fusil oil. The principal adulteration of gin is water. Sulfuric acid is frequently added to produce "beading," or hanging in pearly drops or beads on the side of the glass; and cayenne pepper to make the liquor pungent. Both are very injurious to the stomach in the manner and quantity in which they are administered. Rum is mostly adulterated with water. Cayenne is often added to give the "drowned" article apparent strength, and burnt sugar to restore the sweetness and color lost in consequence of dilution.

Railroads.

RAILROADS.

PITTS., FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILAWY.

On and after Dec. 21st, 1868, Trains will leave Station daily, (Sundays excepted) as follows.—[Train leaving Chicago at 4.50, P. M., leaves daily.] [Train leaving Pittsburgh at 2.30 P. M., leaves daily.]

TRAINS GOING WEST.

STATIONS.		EXP'S.	EXP'S.	EXP'S.	EXP'S
Pittsburgh		645AM	955AM	230PM	230AM
Rochester		830	1105	340	400
Salem		1036	1257PM	530	550
Alliance		1130	145	625	643
Canton		1220PM	238	710	725
Massillon		1246	246	729	743
Orrville		133	319	800	813
Wooster		208	346	838	840
Mansfield		407	515	1010	1017
Crestline	A	443	545	1040	1050
	D	600AM	600	1100	1105
Bucyrus		629	640	1125	1130
Upper Sandusky		718	721	1139	1201PM
Forest		749	757	1230AM	1220
Lima		903	918	136	133
Van Wert		1015	1033	235	230
Fort Wayne		1205PM	1220AM	350	405
Columbia		100	110	432	430
Warsaw		157	215	542	540
Plymouth		308	330	640	655
Valparaiso		453	510	830	808
Chicago		710	730	1015	935

TRAINS GOING EAST.

STATIONS.		EXP'S.	EXP'S.	EXP'S.	EXP
Chicago		630AM	930PM	450PM	450AM
Valparaiso		855	1110	637	637
Plymouth		1105	1245AM	830	906
Warsaw		1221PM	142	923	1014
Columbia		100	225	1005	1110
Fort Wayne		200	330	1035	1220PM
Van Wert		304	429	1200AM	143
Lima		408	536	100	310
Forest		510	639	205	440
Upper Sandusky		533	718	230	510
Bucyrus		609	801	315	558
Crestline	A	635	830	345	630
	D	655	900	400	345AM
Mansfield		723	935	431	630
Wooster		831	1107	608	840
Orrville		915	1133	634	915
Massillon		946	1204PM	707	958
Canton		1009	1220	725	1021
Alliance		1045	105	828	1130
Salem		1115	137	856	1207
Rochester		100AM	320	1040	225
Pittsburgh		200	435	1145	340

Youngstown, New Castle and Erie Express leaves Youngstown at 2:30 p. m; New Castle, 4:00 p.m; arrives at Pittsburgh, 6:00 p. m. Returning, leaves Pittsburgh 7:15 a. m; arr. at Youngstown, 10:45. N. Castle, 9:40 a. m;

Youngstown, New Castle and Pittsburgh Accommodation leaves Youngstown, 6:00 a. m; New Castle, 7:10 a. m; arrives at Allegheny, 10:20 a. m. Returning, leaves Pittsburgh, 4:40 p. m; arrives New Castle, 7 05 p.m; Youngstown, 7:50 p. m.

F. R. MYERS, *General Ticket Agen.*

CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

On and after Dec. 21st, 1868, trains will leave Stations daily (Sundays excepted) as follows.

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	EXP'S.	MAIL.	ACCOM
Cleveland	830AM	1210PM	......	335PM
Euclid Street	841	1221	......	346
Hudson	945	114	......	433
Ravenna	1019	146	......	506
Alliance	1115	237	......	621
Bayard	1152	251	......	....
Wellsville	125PM	415	......	....

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	EXP'S.	......	ACCOM
Wellsville	830AM	415PM	......	....
Bayard	1033	529	......	....
Alliance	1115	636	......	810
Ravenna	1204PM	634		900
Hudson	1239	703		945
Euclid Street	146	749		1052
Cleveland	300	800		1100

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	EXP'S.	EXP'S.	MAIL.	ACCOM
Bellair	600AM	150PM	1115AM	....
Bridgeport	615	200PM	1135	
Steubenville	745	320	1229PM	
Wellsville	835	440	150	500AM
Smith's Ferry	903	502	211	530
Beaver	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rochester	950	540	250	630
Pittsburgh	1100	645	400	940

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	EXP'S.	EXP'S.	ACCOM.
Pittsburgh	615AM	210PM	430PM	330PM
Rochester	735	310	555	435
Beaver	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Smith's Ferry	812	343	630	535
Wellsville	835	400	730	605
Steubenville	915	530	813	
Bridgeport	1053	640	[illegible]	
Bellair	1100	650	[illegible]	

TUSCARAWAS BRANCH.

Leaves	Arrives
N. Philadelphia 6.30 a. m.	Bayard, 9.55, a. m.
Bayard, 12:10, m.	N. Philadelphia [illegible]

F. R. MEYERS, General Ticket Agent.

[illegible]

DEAFNESS, CATARRH, ASTHMA,

Discharges of the Ear, Bronchitis, Affections of Voice, Consumption, and all diseases of the

Throat and Lungs.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

DR. LIGHTHILL EXPECTS TO SEE HIS PATIENTS NOT [illegible]. HIS TREATMENT BEING MILD AND PLEASANT, CAN BE APPLIED AT HOME.

DR. LIGHTHILL

—ON—

CATARRH.

Among civilized communities there is no disease more prevalent, more universal offensive, more productive of discomfort, or more liable to give rise to a variety of distressing and dangerous complications than Catarrh. In its progressive stages of development, the senses of smell and taste are frequently lost, hearing and sight often suffer severe injury, Throat Affections, Asthma and Bronchial Complaints are successfully produced, and Consumption is almost its inevitable result.

Catarrh usually manifests itself at first in the cavity of the nose, but spreading beyond its primary seat, it soon penetrates into every cell, crevice and cavity of the head with which the nasal passages communicate, and at length becomes diffused over the entire extent of the muco-pulmonary tract.

The earliest, most prominent and characteristic features of Catarrh is a discharge from the head consisting sometimes of a clear acrid fluid, but oftener of a thick purulent yellow or greenish yellow matter, which is usually secreted in excessive abundance, and assumes a very fetid odor. This purulent substance is discharged as a thick offensive fluid, or in hard flakes through the nostrils or throat, and frequently by both channels.

In many instances the discharge is of a very tenacious or gummy character, adhering to the diseased membrane with glue-like tenacity, and is removeable only with great difficulty. This fact is more particularly noticed on rising in the morning, because during sleep the purulent secretion hardens and accumulates with greater facility.

The efforts to relieve the head, at those times, by hawking or blowing the nose, are, therefore frequently more distressing to the one affected, and most disagreeable to those around him. Often they have to be so violent and persistent that the lungs and chest become strained and sore; nausea, retching and even vomiting ensues, and severe headache or dizziness usually follows, and augments the general distress. In some cases even the most powerful efforts may fail to clear the head until [illegible] to swell over, after which the whole secretion becomes somewhat softened, and is then discharged more readily.

Again, the offensive matter concrete into dry, hard masses of crusts, which obstruct breathing and are very difficult to detach, their dislodgment often requiring the most violent efforts. Sometimes these incrustations come away in small hard lumps, or fragments of a deep green tint, but occasionally broad, and flat casts of notable size are expelled, on which traces of blood may at times be observed. This condition is very liable to run on to serious ulcerations, involving a loss of the bony structure of the nose, and a subsequent flattening of that organ.

In cases where the discharge is copious, and of a loose and fluid character, it frequently disturbs the sufferer's rest by the necessity of frequent expectoration, because the purulent fluid is naturally more apt to run into the throat, when as during sleep the head is thrown back. Should expectoration be neglected, as may occasionally happen during heavy sleep, the invalid is startled from his rest by a sensation of choking, caused by the filling up of the throat with the accumulated secretion from the head.

The nasal membrane is usually very much thickened and congested, causing the nose to be stopped up sometimes on one side and sometimes on the other, and often on both, giving rise to a disagreeable stuffy sensation in the head, and occasionally to violent paroxysms of sneezing.

The thickened condition of the mucous membrane, and the collection of the purulent matter in the nasal canals, interferes with respiration through the nose, and obliges persons so affected to breathe through the open mouth, a practice very deleterious at all times, but more particularly so during sleep, which under such circumstances is always restless and accompanied with a heavy surging sound.

A feeling of fullness, heat, irritation, soreness or pain is generally experienced in the nostrils near the root of the nose as well as in the upper part of the throat, above and behind the soft palate, and headache is rarely altogether absent. A distressing sensation of heavy weight or compression is usually complained of over the forehead, and especially in the region immediately above and between the eyes. Sometimes pain is obstinately fixed in some particular part, as in the temple, on the top of the head, at the back of the neck, or behind the orbits, and occasionally manifests itself in the face, of so severe a character that it is frequently mistaken for neuralgia.

The voice is generally affected and becomes hoarse, muffled, weak or uneven, and assumes a nasal character or an unpleasant snuffling quality. Cough of variable severity is not unfrequently one of the symptoms and results of Catarrh.

The breath is usually tainted, and assumes, at times, an exceedingly fetid and sickening odor. In some cases it becomes so revoltingly offensive as to render the sufferer an object of disgust to himself as well as to others.

The sense of smell is usually blunted or entire lost in Catarrh, and a similar effect on taste may be occasionally observed. The eyes are apt to become irritable, and disposed to water excessively on exposure to the cold or wind, and a sense of weariness of sight is usually experienced after slight exertions. Hearing not unfrequently becomes more or less impaired, and noises in the head very often add materially to the existing distress.

The stomach generally suffers more or less, and becomes weak and irritable; the appetite is capricious, and is nearly always bad in the morning.

The patients generally complain of lassitude and fatigue, an incapacity for either physical or mental exertions, a feeling of weight and discomfort in the region of the stomach, and a constant disposition to drowsiness and sleep. The mental faculties are also sometimes slightly affected, loss of memory being more or less present.

Catarrh may prove fatal, either by debilitating the system and wearing out the patient, or by traveling downward and producing consumption. This fact has been so repeatedly noticed that all experienced practitioners now look upon Catarrh as one of the most frequent and important causes of this complaint, but according to our extensive observation it should always be regarded as a premonition, and one of the very earliest manifestations of Consumption.

A systematic, judicious and well directed course of treatment, such as we have for years employed in our practice, is sure to be followed by a permanent cure.

DR. LIGHTHILL has associated with him the eminent Specialist

DR. REED

who pays exclusive attention to all diseases arising from impurity or insufficient nourishment of the

BLOOD,

and cures permanently all affection of the Skin Liver, Kidneys, Stomach and derangements of the

NERVOUS SYSTEM.

[illegible] at 29 Penn Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Dec5[illegible]

DENTISTRY.—The undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Beaver and vicinity, that he has opened an office in Beaver, Pa., for the practice of Dentistry. He has had considerable experience in the profession, and flatters himself to be able to give general satisfaction in his business.

Office in the old "Gormly Hotel" building, Third street, Beaver, Pa. All work warranted for one ear. J. S. GOSHORN.
je17'68:1y.

WINE FOR SALE.—The undersigned has a large lot of Pure Domestic Wine, manufactured by himself, at his vineyard near Industry, Beaver county, Pa., which he will sell at moderate rates. This wine is made from the Concord and Catawba Grape, and will be sold by the bottle, gallon or keg.

Concord plants one year old, for sale at my vineyard. CHARLES ROEDEL.
apr15'68:tf.

NEW GOODS!

MRS. E. H. BEACOM.

[illegible]

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Woolen Goods.
Plain and Fancy Yarns,
ZEPHYRS,
DRESS TRIMMINGS,
HOOP SKIRTS, VEIL STUFFS,
CORSETS, HANDKERCHIEFS, COLLARS, GLOVES, CUFFS, HOSIERY, EMBROIDERIES,
COLORED CAMBRICS,
LACES, PAPER MUSLIN.

Also a good assortment of
LADIES MISSES, AND BOYS
FALL HATS
which will be increased as the season advances.

She asks a continuation of the patronage of her friends and the public generally. Goods not on hand can be had at twenty-four hours' notice.

CALL AND EXAMINE.
REMEMBER THE PLACE.
3d Street, Oposite the U. P. Seminary
Sep18tf.

WALL PAPER!

WALL PAPER.

WALL PAPER.

The largest and cheapest stock of Wall Paper in Beaver County.

BOOKS,
BOOKS,
BOOKS.

A large assortment of Miscellaneous, School and Religious Books, constantly on hand at Publishers' Prices.

Gift Books Suitable for the Holidays,

ON HAND.

STATIONERY,
STATIONERY,
STATIONERY,

An extensive variety of Paper, Envelopes, Lead Pencils, Gold and Steel Pens, Ink and Ink Stands, &c., &c.

We are the exclusive Agent for the celebrated

Foley's Gold Pen,

for this County; those seeking a good Gold Pen, would do well to see them before purchasing.

We are the Agent for this County for Krider's Photograph Marriage Certificate. The attention of Clergymen is respectfully called to this, as we can sell them to them at the same discount as they would get from the Publisher. Abridged School Government for sale at Publisher's prices.

We have constantly on hand Floor Oil Cloth in large variety.

WINDOW SHADES,
WINDOW OIL CLOTH,
RUSTIC & PAPER SHADES.

—ALSO—

on hand Toys and Variety Goods suitable for the Holidays.

J. F. PRICE,
Dec11 Broadway, New Brighton

Bailey Farrell & Co.

Lead Pipe Sheet & Bar Lead

MANUFACTURERS, ALSO

Pig Lead, Iron Pipe, Rubber Hose, Steam Guages, Whistles & Valves, Iron Copper Sinks and Bath Tubs, Steam Pumps, Farm Pumps and Force Pumps.

and every description of goods for

Water, Gas and Steam,

NO. 167 SMITHFIELD STREET,
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Send for Price List.
apr23.

BEAVER ACADEMY.—The Beaver Academy has been re-opened by

REV. JOHN WYNNE MARTIN, D. D.

Ex-President of Lincoln University, known as a successful educator of the deaf and the blind. The next term will commence, D. V.,

MONDAY, JANUARY 4TH, 1869.

at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Students of both sexes, may here learn, thoroughly, the Common School Course, under strict discipline. Should adequate classes apply, instruction will be given in most parts of the University course. Composition, elocution, rhetoric and astronomy, the Hebrew, Greek and Latin Languages; logic with philosophy, natural, mental and moral, will be diligently taught by the Principal.

We purpose to use Willson's Spellers and Readers; Mitchell's Geographies with Pelton's outline Maps, Greenleaf's Mathematical Series and Bullion's Grammars. For additional particulars please address J. W. MARTIN,
Box 114, Beaver, Beaver County, Pa.

ORGANS.—A leading eastern paper speaks as follows of the great Eureka Organ: There is nothing so humanizing, so beautiful, so elevating as music; and nothing that we heard for many years comes so near the perfection of sweet sounds as the Eureka Organ, made by Shoninger & Co., New Haven, Conn. This instrument has the new Vox Humana Stop, which is such addition to the old organs as to enhance their worth fifty fold. This stop creates, by a fan, a trill like unto the warbling of the whole feathered tribe, doing away with the bellowing hoarseness so detrimental to wind instruments. The volume of music it gushes forth is powerful, rich and full of pleasing melody, such as entrances the senses and intoxicates the ear. No person would think of weariness, where a performer was touching the pearl keys of the Eureka.

These most excellent instruments are for sale only by the agents.

MESSRS. HOFFMAN, HOENE, & CO.
53 Fifth Avenue.

Also, agents for the celebrated MARSCHALL & MITTANER PIANOS.
oct28'68.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

We have just opened the largest and finest stock of

House-Furnishing and Fancy Goods,

FOR THE HOLIDAYS,

ever offered in this city, comprising a full line of Silver Ware, Cutlery, Japanned Ware, Wooden and Willow Wares, Handkerchief, Glove and Work Boxes, Richly Inlaid Writing Desks, Parian Vases and figures. All kinds of Wooden, Tin and Iron Toys, Hobby Horses, Sleds, Barrows, &c.

Call and examine our stock of Housekeepers' Novelties.

SANDS & REINEMAN,
30 5th Avenue, Pittsburgh.
Dec8

LAMPS, Glassware and Carbon Oil,

J. P. SMITH & CO.,

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers

IN

Fruit Jars and Fruit Wax in connection with Lamps, Chandeliers, Glassware and Carbon Oil trade, Mason, Willoughby's and Newman's Self Sealers Union, O. K. and Cork Glass Jars, Rockingham and Tin of the very best in the Market, wholesale and retail. 3000 pounds IXL and XXX Fruit Wax just received, please call before purchasing.

J. P. SMITH & CO.,
187 *Liberty St., Pittsburgh, Pa.*

Chas. B. Hurst,

Notary Public, Conveyancer and Insurance Agent.

Deeds and Agreements written and acknowledgements taken, &c.

Having been duly commissioned as Agent for several first class Insurance Companies, representing the Fire, Life, Accident, and Live Stock Departments, is prepared to take risks and write policies on the most liberal terms.

Also, Agent for the "Anchor Line" of first class Ocean Steamers. Tickets sold to and from all ports in England, Ireland, Scotland, Germany and France.

Office in Leaf's brick row, Diamond, Rochester.
apr29'68.

Dry Goods.

W[illegible]

J. H. BENCE'S,

Third Street, Beaver, Pa.

Now Opening a fine stock of

SHAWLS SHAWLS.

Blankets,
Blankets,
Flannels,
Flannels

VERY CHEAP.

Ladies' Sack Cloth and Dress Cloths, Waterproofs Chinchilla Cloths for Sacks, Opera Flannels, Plain and Fancy Colors, Yarns, plain and fancy colored, German Wool, Zephyr knit Goods, Hoods, Infants' Cloaks, Sontags, &c. &c. &c.

Gloves and Handkerchiefs,
a very good variety.

HATS AND BONNETS ALTERED AND DONE OVER.

Special attention paid to KID GLOVES.

Balmoral and Seamless Skirts.

Including the very stylish

New Felt Skirts.

Veil Stuffs, Crape Veils, &c., &c.

TRIMMINGS

Of every description,

Ladies' Underwear, Mens' Shirts, Drawers and Suspenders, &c.

MILLINERY GOODS,

Hats, Bonnets, Flowers, Plumes, Velvets, Frames, Silks, &c., &c.

By far the largest stock of Millinery Goods ever brought to this county and cheaper than you can buy them at any other place.

Ribbons, Ribbons, Ribbons,

a large stock.

EMBROIDERY AND LACES

A good assortment always on hand.

STAMPING AND PINKING DONE TO ORDER.

We invite our friends and the public to call and examine our new stock of

FANCY GOODS!

WE CANNOT BE UNDER-SOLD.

Now is the time to buy cheap. Don't forget the place.

J. H. BENCE,
nov11'68:tf. Beaver, Pa.

CLOSING OUT SALE OF

DRY GOODS,

—AT—

J. M. BURCHFIELD & CO'S

FOR THIRTY DAYS.

Now is the time to get your Holiday Presents of useful articles cheap.

Poplins worth 34c worth 40c.
Alaucas for 25c, worth 37½c.
Cloaking Cloths for $2 75, worth $3 75.
Alpacas for 50c, worth 65c.
Paisley Shawls for $12, worth $20.
Velveteens for $2 50, worth $3 00.
Blankets for $4 50, worth $5 50.
Plaid Flannel for 31c, worth 40c.
44 Muslins for 12½c, worth 15c.
Table Linens, Napkins, Towels, Bed Spreads, Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, Hem stitched Handkerchiefs, Evening Dress Silks, Black and colored Silks.

Call soon. Stock all new and best in city to prices.

No. 52 Sixth Street.
(Formerly St. Clair, near Liberty.)
Dec18

Bankruptcy.

U. S. MARSHAL'S OFFICE.
W. D. of Pennsylvania.
PITTSBURGH, Dec. 24th, 1868.

This is to Give Notice: That on the 18th day of December, A. D. 1868 a warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of Samuel Cameron of Brighton tp., in the county of Beaver and State of Pennsylvania, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any Debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt to him or for his use and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the Creditors of the said bankrupt to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Huron House in New Brighton, Pa., before Jos. B. Donley, Esq., Register, on the 17th day of February, A. D., 1869, at 1 o'clock P. M.

THOS. A. ROWLEY,
U. S. Marshal, as Messenger.

U. S. Marshall's Office,
W. D. of Pennsylvania,
PITTSBURGH, December 18th, 1868.

This is to give Notice: That on the 10th day of November, 1868, a warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of Samuel Bailey of New Brighton, Beaver county, Pa., and William G. McCandless of the city of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, partners as Bailey & McCandless, who have been adjudged Bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts to them or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 116 Federal St. Allegheny City, Allegheny Co., Penna., before John N. Purviance Esq., Register, on the 3d day of February A. D., 1869, at 10 o'clock, a. m.

THOMAS A. ROWLEY,
U. S. Marshal, as Messenger.

U. S. MARSHAL'S OFFICE.
W. D. OF PENNSYLVANIA,
PITTSBURGH, Jan. 2, 1869.

This is to give notice: That on the 6th day of January, A. D., 1869, a warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of William P. Alcorn, of Bridgwater, in the County of Beaver, and State of Pennsylvania, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said Bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Huron House in New Brighton, Pa., before Joseph B. Donley, esq., Register, on the 17th day of February A. D., 1869, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

THOMAS A. ROWLEY,
U. S. Marshal as Messenger.
Jan13-4t

U. S. Marshall's Office,
W. D. OF PENNSYLVANIA.
PITTSBURGH, Jan. 4, 1869.

This is to give notice: That on the 31st day of December A. D. 1868, a warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of Francis W. Walker of New Brighton, in the county of Beaver, and State of Pennsylvania, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Huron House, in New Brighton, Pa., before Joseph B. Donley, esq., Register, on the 17th day of February; A. D. 1869, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

THOMAS A. ROWLEY,
Jan. 6, 1869.—4t U. S. Marshal, as Messenger.

U. S. Marshall's Office,
W. D. OF PENNSYLVANIA,
PITTSBURGH, Dec. 29, 1868.

This is to give notice: That on the 28th day of December, A. D., 1868, a warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of John H. Bishop of Rochester, in the county of Beaver, and State of Pennsylvania, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts, and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Huron House in New Brighton, Pa., before Jos. B. Donley, esq., Register, on the 17th day of February, A. D., 1869, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

THOMAS A. ROWLEY,
Jan 6—4t U. S. Marshal, as Messenger.

TAKE NOTICE.—The public are respectfully invited to call at the Foundry of the undersigned, in Bridgewater, Beaver county, Pa., and examine the largest and best assorted lot of Cooking, Parlor and Heating Stoves in the County. We sell them low, and warrant them to be all we claim them. THOS. CAMPBELL.
Dec. 23, 1868—3m.

Dry Goods.

GRAND [illegible]

CLOSING OUT SALE

—OF—

Fall and Winter Goods,

AT

Jas. A. Fortune's

IN THE DIAMOND,
ROCHESTER, PENN'.

DRY GOODS

of every description.

The best assortment and the Cheapest in Beaver County.

Ladies Zephyr knit Shawls,

Fancy Goods at less than cost.

BLANKETS

all kinds at cost.

Country Flannels,

all kinds at less than manufacturers' prices. Call and be convinced.

FURS, FURS,

at less than cost.

Men's Underwear

a large lot at cost.

HOSIERY, GLOVES, &c., &c.,

Call early to secure bargains as we are bound to sell as advertised. Stamping, Pinking and Machine Stitching done to order.

No trouble to show Goods.

Remember the place, room formerly occupied by Nelson & Roessler,

IN THE DIAMOND,
ROCHESTER, PA.

JAMES. A. FORTUNE.

P. S.—I have secured the services of WATT GEALY, formerly of Bridgewater.
dec30.

NEW Goods for the Holidays.

B. S. RANGER,

BRIDGEWATER, PA.

IS WEEKLY RECEIVING A FRESH SUPPLY OF GOODS IN EACH OF THE FOLLOWING DEPARTMENTS:

DRY GOODS.

Steubenville Jeans, White Woolen Blankets, Army Blankets, Bradley's Barred Flannels, Merinos, Alpacas, Delaines, Plaids, Bleached, Brown and gold-mixed water Proofs, Chinchilla Cloths, Woolen Shawls, Brown and bleached Muslins, Drillings, Tickings, Prints, Canton Flannels, Hoisery, Gloves, Buckskin mitts, &c.

Groceries,

Coffee, Teas, Sugar, Molasses, White Silver Dips, Golden and Common Syrups, Candles, Soap, Spice and Mince Meat.

Hardware, Nails, Glass,

Door Locks, Door Latches, Hinges, Screws, Table Cutlery, Table and Tea Spoons, Sleigh Bells, Coal Boxes, Fire Shovels and Pokers, Nails and Glass.

WOODENWARE,

Buckets, Tubs, Churns, Butter Prints and Ladles

Linseed Oil & White Lead.

Boots and Shoes

FOR MEN LADIES AND CHILDREN.

Rifle Powder and Shot,

Blasting Powder and Fuse.

Flour Feed & Queensware.

Heavy goods delivered free of charg

By close attention to business, and by keeping constantly on hand a well assorted stock of goods of all the different kinds usually kept in a country store, the undersigned hopes in the future as in the past to merit and receive a liberal share of the public patronage.

B. S. RANGER.
dec23'68:1y.

J. L. B. DAWSON,

Beaver Falls, Pa.

HAVING JUST OPENED A LARGE STOCK OF GROCERIES,

NOTIONS,
BOOTS & SHOES,
HARDWARE,
GLASSWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
TINWARE,
NAILS,
DRUGS, &C.

Window Glass all sizes and double strength. Special attention paid to filling orders for large size window glass, &c.

Also,
LINSEED OIL,
CRUDE BURNING OIL,
BENZINE,
COALE'S PATENT DRYER.

Paints of all Colors, Ground, Dry and in Oil

Purchasers will do well to call and examine our stock of Paints before purchasing elsewhere

Also, Choice Brands of Flour in Barrel and in Sacks. All kinds of Country produce taken in exchange for Goods.

Remember the place, first door above the Cutlery Opposite side of street.
nov10'67:tf.